

*Wm Butler*  
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**A  
METHODICAL  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR:  
CONTAINING  
RULES AND DIRECTIONS  
FOR  
SPEAKING AND WRITING  
THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
WITH PROPRIETY:**

**ILLUSTRATED  
BY A VARIETY OF  
EXAMPLES AND EXERCISES.  
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.  
PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.**

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**BY THE REV. JOHN SHAW, R**  
**Head-Master of the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**  
**AT ROCHDALE, IN LANCASHIRE.**

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**L O N D O N :**

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Printed by J. B. Smith, at the Press of the Stationer's Hall.

This Grammar is entered at Stationer's Hall, and whoever presumes to print or pirate it will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

*Directions to the Binder.*

By an omission, which was not discovered till the Book was nearly finished, the Binder will observe there are two Sheets of Sig. K, one of which is distinguished thus (\*.\* K) which is to be placed the first of the two.

THE  
P R E F A C E.

**I**T will hardly be disputed, I should think, by any one, that the English language, to an Englishman, is of all others the most useful and important. Whatever a man's rank or station in life may be, whether that of the gentleman, or the man of business, it is principally in his native tongue that he must convey to others the sentiments of his mind; and it is perhaps in it alone (so far as language is concerned) that he can display his abilities in their full extent: But it is the grammatical, and not the common knowledge of it, that can guard him against solecisms and false concord, and enable him to express himself with propriety and correctness.

A custom has however unaccountably prevailed for a long series of years, to pay no attention to the study of Grammar, in the ordinary instructions given to children; and to have been taught only to read their own language with ease and fluency has been reckoned sufficient for the purpose of



an English education. The present generation, it must be owned, seem to have juster notions of this important subject, than the preceding ; yet are they far from being thoroughly convinced of the great advantages which would necessarily accrue to every individual from a grammatical study of his own language.

It is no uncommon thing, even now, to see boys admitted into the best schools in the kingdom, and initiated in the rudiments of a foreign language without any previous acquaintance with their own, or, perhaps, so much as knowing, that there is any such thing as a Grammar of their native tongue,

To explode this very absurd and preposterous custom, many learned and ingenious gentlemen have contributed their laudable endeavours. They have proved, that a grammatical knowledge of the English language is not only absolutely necessary to enable us to acquire a correct and accurate method of speaking and writing it; but that it is attended also with this singular benefit, that it facilitates the acquisition of other languages, whether ancient or modern. Dr. LOWTH, now Lord Bishop of London, in particular has told us, in the Preface to his excellent Introduction, that to enter at once upon the Science of Grammar, and the study of a foreign language, is to encounter two difficulties together, each of which, he says, would be much lessened by being taken separately,

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separately, and in its proper order ; and that when the learner has obtained a competent knowledge of the main principles of Grammar in general, exemplified in his own language, he will apply himself with great advantage to the study of any other.

Most of the writers, however, upon the same subject, since Dr. Lowth's publication, from a supposition perhaps that the English language hath little concern with the Latin, seem to have departed as much as possible not only from the rudiments, but the terms made use of in Grammars of that tongue, and have chosen to put their materials into any form, rather than suffer them to fall in with the Latin plan. In the distribution of the moods and tenses particularly there is a remarkable variety : Some arrange them in one manner, some in another : Some *enlarge*, whilst others *diminish* their number : In one Grammar a tense is transposed in the same mood ; in another it is transplanted into a different one. And in all, many of the technical terms are changed for others equally if not more abstracted and perplexing : and thus a new kind of grammatical language has been invented. These gentlemen have, all of them, undoubtedly aimed at the benefit of the English scholar ; and how well they have succeeded, I shall not take upon me to say. But it should seem, that they have not at least sufficiently consulted the improvement of those, who are soon to be

be brought forward into the Latin Grammar. For it is acknowledged that nothing so much facilitates the acquisition of a language which is to be learned by the medium of another, as similarity of representation, and identity of expression, whenever the case will admit of it. And upon this principle it was, that I adhered somewhat closer to the forms of the Latin Grammar, than those gentlemen have done from whose ingenious productions I have chiefly compiled the following work. When I first engaged in this undertaking, I had no other view in it but the benefit of my own school; but finding it to answer in practice, and from thence imagining, that it might be in *some degree* useful to others employed in the same profession, I began to have some thoughts of communicating it to the public. I was truly sensible that the partiality of a writer to his own performances, whether he appears in the character of a compiler or author, is too apt to impose upon his judgment, and to lead him into situations; from whence there is frequently no possibility of retreating with reputation; therefore, before I took this step, I thought it advisable to desire the opinion of others, and abide by their judgment. This book was accordingly laid before some friends of acknowledged abilities, whose candour, I was persuaded, would not deceive me, and under the sanction of their approbation it comes abroad.

I will



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I will not take upon me to dictate to others, what method should be pursued in their making use of this book, but shall beg leave to describe my own.

The young persons under my care, as soon as they have learned perfectly by heart the declensions of the nouns and pronouns, and the conjugations of the verbs contained in the former part of this Grammar, are taught to form the exercises to be rectified by the rules of etymology in their different cases, moods and tenses. This being done, they are put to turn a certain portion of those that are to be rectified by the rules of syntax into correct English, by way of an evening exercise at home, and to make capital letters initials to those words that require them.

The succeeding day they account for the grammatical construction of each word in it, in the same manner, as is practised in Latin schools, applying the proper rules to the several exigencies of concord and government,

In the appendix are examples of false spelling, as well as false concord, which I thought necessary to be subjoined, because the knowledge of orthography, as well as syntax, is requisite to complete the English scholar.

Though the direction which I have given for beginning every substantive with a capital, be contrary to the practice of some polite modern

modern writers ; yet I am entirely of opinion with Mr. Hodgson\*, that to accustom the scholar to observe that method will be a good means of making him more perfectly acquainted with substantives.

What degree of merit this performance may be entitled to, I will not presume to say ; but, if I have been so happy as to arrange the materials, which I have been furnished with, in a more methodical and compendious way, and have expressed myself in plainer terms than those before me have done, it will, I hope, meet with some indulgence from the public, and the candid and ingenuous reader will make suitable allowances for those imperfections which he may meet with in it. If, on the contrary, I am under a mistake in this particular, and have failed in attempting a clearer elucidation of the subject than what, I fancied at least, I had ever met with, I shall still enjoy some satisfaction in the consciousness of an industrious application, and a benevolent intention.

\* See Hodgson's Practical English Grammar, p. 180.

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# A PRACTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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## OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

**E** NGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language *properly*, and is divided into four parts, viz. *Orthography, Prosody, Etymology, and Syntax.*

### OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

*Orthography* teaches the nature and affections of *Letters*, and the just method of spelling *Words*.

#### OF LETTERS.

The *Letters* of the English language are called the English Alphabet, and are twenty-six in number.

The Capitals, or large Letters, are as follow, viz.  
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q,  
R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

The small Letters are these,

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t,  
u, v, w, x, y, z.

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

A *Vowel* makes a full and perfect sound of itself, without the help of any other letter.

B

A Consonant



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A *Consonant* cannot be sounded distinctly, without the addition of a *Vowel* either *before* or *after* it.

The *Vowels* are *a, e, i, o, u*; and sometimes *w* and *y*.

The *Consonants* are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z*.

*Consonants* are divided into *Mutes* and *Semi-vowels*.

The *Mutes*, so called, because they cannot be sounded alone, are *b, c, d, g, j, k, p, q, t*; and are distinguished from the rest of the consonants by taking the sound of the vowel *after* them; as *bs, cs, ds*, &c.

The *Semi-vowels*, so called, because they make a kind of obscure sound alone, are *f, l, m, n, r, s, x*; and are distinguished from the others, by taking the sound of the vowel *before* them; as *ef, el, em*, &c. four of which, viz. *l, m, n, r*, are likewise called *Liquids*.

*Obs. 1.* Two vowels meeting together in one syllable are called a *Diphthong*, and three a *Triphthong*.

*Obs. 2.* A word of one syllable is called a *Monosyllable*; of two syllables, a *Disyllable*; of three syllables, a *Trisyllable*; of many syllables, a *Poly-syllable*.

Of the Sounds, &c. of the Letters.

A

*A* has three different sounds; viz. a *slender, open, and broad*. A *slender and long* sound; as in *ace, face, game, name*, &c. An *open and short* sound; as in *cat, bat, rat, sprat*, &c. And a *broad* sound like *au* or *aw*; as in *bald, scald, talk, walk*, &c.

In some syllables or words the *a* is not sounded at all; as in the last syllable of the words *carriage, marriage, chaplain*, &c. pronounced *carriage, marriage, chaplin*.

*A* with *a, e, i, o, y*, and *u* or *w*, forms a *Diphthong*.

*Aa*, a *Hebrew* diphthong, sound like *a open and short* in most of the proper names; as in *Balaam, Canaan, Isaac*, &c. pronounced *Balam, Canan, Izac*; except *Baal* and *Gaal*.

*Æ*, wrote *Æ*, a *Latin* diphthong, are retained by some authors in all words, where they are used by the ancients;

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ents ; as in *Enigma*, *Equator*, &c. but by others they are laid aside, and their place supplied with a single *e* ; as *Enigma*, *Equator*.

*Ai* or *ay*, in monosyllables, or at the beginning of words, or when the accent falls on the *same* syllable, are sounded like a *flender* and *long* ; as in *gain*, *play*, *dainty*, *player*, *detain*, *disway*, &c. but when the accent falls on the syllable *before* it, *ai* have the sound of *i*, or *e* *short*, as in *captain*, *certain*, *curtain*, *fountain*, *mountain*, &c. pronounced *captin*, *certin*, *curtin*, *fountin*, *mounten* : *a* in *ai* is not sounded in *Calais*, pronounced *Callis*.

*Ai* in *Hebrew* words are parted ; as in *Abi sha-i*, *Si na-i*, *A-tba i-a*, *E-phra-im*, &c.

*Au* and *aw* are sounded like a *broad* and *long* ; as in *cause*, *pause*, *bawl*, *flaw*, &c. In some words the *u* is not sounded ; as in *aunt*, *daunt*, *gauche*, &c. pronounced *ant*, *dant*, *gags*.

*Au* in foreign words are parted ; as in *Ar-che-lá-us*, *Ca-per-ná-um*, *Ma-ne-lá-us*, *Sta-nis-la-us*, &c. except *Paul*, *Saul*, &c.

### B

*B* keeps one unvaried sound at the *beginning*, *middle*, and *end* of words ; as in *bisbet*, *slumber*, *rhubarb*, &c.

In *some* words it is silent ; as in *dumb*, *plumb*, *debt*, *débtor*, &c. In *others* its only use is to *lengthen* the syllable ; as in *climb*, *comb*, *womb*, &c. pronounced *clime*, *coam*, *woom*.

### C

*C* has *two* different sounds ; viz. a *hard* and a *soft*.

A *hard* sound like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *r*, and *t* ; as in *cap*, *cord*, *cut*, *craft*, *tract*, &c. and at the end of words, as in *music*, *public*, &c.

A *soft* sound like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y* ; as in *cédar*, *cistern*, *cymbal*, &c. as also before an *Apostrophe* denoting the absence of *r* ; as in *plac'd*, for *placed* ; *rejoic'd*, for *rejoiced*, &c. except in some proper names, where

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it sounds *hard* like *k* ; as in *Aceldama*, *Cénchrea*, &c. pronounced *Akeldama*, *Kenchrea*.

*Ci* before *a*, *e*, *o*, in the *middle* of a word, if they make a *Syllable*, are sounded like *shi* ; as in *spécial*, *áncient*, *vicious*, &c. pronounced *spéshial*, *ánshient*, *víshious*.

*C* before *k* is silent in *Monosyllables* ; as in *back*, *sick*, *quick*, &c. as also in *vérdict*, *indictment*, *víctuals*, &c. pronounced *verdit*, *inditement*, *vittles*.

*C* before *l* has nearly the sound of *t* ; as in *claim*, *clér-gy*, *clod*, &c.

#### Ch

*Ch* are commonly sounded like *teb* ; as in *charm*, *chér-ry*, *child*, *choice*, *church*, &c. except in words derived originally from the *Greek*, where they take the sound of *k* ; as in *chart*, *chiméra*, *chórus*, *chyle*, &c. and in foreign names ; as *Achísb*, *Báruck*, *Enoch*, &c. pronounced *kart*, *kimera*, *korus*, *kyle*, *Akísb*, *Baruk*, *Enok*. In some words derived from the *French* they sound like *sh* ; as in *cháise*, *chevaliér*, *capuchín*, *machine* ; pronounced *sháize*, *shevalier*, *capusheen*, *masheen* : they also take the sound of *qu* in *choir*, *chóiríster* ; pronounced *quire*, *quiríster*.

*Arch* before a *Vowel* generally sounds *ark* ; as in *Arch-ángel*, *Archíppus*, *Ar'chives*, &c. but before a *Conso-nant* it always sounds *artch* ; as in *Archbíshop*, *Arch-déacon*, *Archdúke*, &c.

#### D

*D* keeps one uniform sound at the *beginning*, *middle*, and *end* of *Words* ; as in *dámsel*, *élder*, *kindred*, &c.

*D* in some words is silent ; as *díamond*, *hándsóme*, *Wéd-nesday*, &c. pronounced *dimon*, *hansóme*, *Wensday*.

In verbs ending in *ed*, *ed* is sometimes contracted into *t* ; as in *dípped*, *dípt* ; *láughed*, *laught* ; *spílléd*, *spílt* : but this abbreviation does not take place, if the verb ends in *d* or *t* ; for *dread* does not make *dread'd*, but *dreadéd* ; nor *adopt* *adopt'd*, but *adóptéd*, &c.

*E* has



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## E

*E* has a *short* and a *long* sound.

A *short* sound, like a *slender* in words ending with one or more consonants ; as in *bēd*, *nēt*, *wēll*.

A *long* and *full* sound in words ending in *e* (called *e* final ; ) and especially in words derived from the *Greek* or *Latin* ; as in *bēre*, *revēre*, *schēme*, *thēme*, &c.

*E* final likewise usually lengthens the *Vowel* going before it in the same syllable ; as in *bīd*, *bīde* ; *cān*, *cāne* ; *dām*, *dāme*, &c. except *cōme*, *fōme*, *dōve*, *lōve*, and some others.

Sometimes *e* final has no other effect, than that of *softening* the foregoing consonant ; as in *fence*, *pence*, *badge*, *wedge*, &c.

*E* is generally silent at the end of words, except in such *Monosyllables* as have no other vowel ; as *he*, *me*, *she*, *the*, &c. or in *proper* names ; as *Jēs se*, *Phœ be*, *Salome*, &c.

In words ending in *en* or *le*, the sound of the *e* is almost lost ; as in *hāsten*, *līsten*, *cāndle*, *nēdle*, &c. but in words ending *cre*, *gre*, and *tre*, the *e* is sounded before the *r* ; as in *lūcro*, *māugre*, *nītre*, &c. pronounced *luker*, *mauger*, *niter*.

*E* with *a*, *e*, *i*, or *y*, *o*, *u*, or *w*, forms a *Diphthong* ; and with *au*, and *ye* a *Triphthong*.

*Ea* are sounded like a *slender* and *short* ; as in *brēad*, *hēalth*, *rēalm*, &c. like *e* long and *full* ; as in *bēach*, *pēach*, *stēal*, &c. like a *open* and *short* ; as in *hēart*, *beārth*, *deārth*, &c. and like a *slender* and *long* ; as in *beār*, *peār*, *sweār*, &c.

In some words they are both heard ; as in *fear*, *hear*, *near*, &c.

*Ea* in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and some *English* words are parted ; as in *Ge-bé-a*, *Ho-sē a*, *I-dé a*, *Cre à tor*, &c. as also in words compounded with *re*, and *pre* ; as in *re-admit*, *re-adorn*, *pre-āble*, *pre-apprehēnd*, &c.

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*E* always sound like *e* long and full; as in *feet*, *speed*, *strict*, &c.

*E* in *Hebrew* words, and such as are compounded with *re* and *pro*, are parted; as in *Be-er-sei-ba*, *re-in-ter*, *pro-ex-ist*, &c.

*Ei* or *ey* have commonly the sound of *a* slender and long; as in *feign*, *reign*, *grey*, *ubey*, &c.

In some words they sound like *e* long; as in *conceive*, *decide*, *perceive*, &c. in others both the vowels are sounded; as in *height*, *straight*, *hey-day*, &c.

*Ei* in words derived from the *Greek*, *French*, &c. and such as are compounded with *re*, are parted; as in *de-ist*, *de-ism*, *the-ist*, *the-ism*, *re-imburse*, *re-iterate*, &c.

*Eo* are sounded like *e* long and full; as in *people*; like *a* slender and short; as in *leopard*; and like *o* short; as in *George*, &c.

*Es* are parted in *de-obstruent*, *ge-ography*, &c.

*Es* and *ew* are sounded like *u* long and soft; as in *few*, *dew*, &c. *ow* like *e* short; as in *sow*, *show*; pronounced sometimes *sew*, *sew*.

*Eu* are parted in *Za-ché-us*, *Bar-ti-mé-us*, *Thad-dé-us*.

*Bea* sound like *u* soft in *beauty*; and like *e* long in *beau*, and other *French* words.

*Eye* sound like *i* long, as *eye*

### F

*F* keeps one unvaried sound at the beginning, middle, and end of words; as in *folly*, *coffin*, *mischief*, &c. except in *of*, which is pronounced *ou*; as the *Wisdom of (ou) Solomon*:

### G

*G* has two sounds, a *hard* and a *soft*.

A *hard* sound before *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*; and at the end of a syllable, or when the *g* is doubled; as in *game*, *gift*, *gun*, *glance*, *grind*, *string*, *dagger*, &c. except in *giant*, *gibbet*, *ginger*, *suggest*, and some others.

A *soft* sound, like *j*, before *e* and *y*; as in *gelly*, *gémus*, *gesture*,

*figure, Egypt, &c.* except in *gust, gold, got, &c.* and derivatives from words ending in *ug*; as in *hunger* from *hang*; *longer* from *long*; *stronger* from *strong, &c.* G is sounded hard before *e* and *i*, in all proper names of the Bible, and some others; as in *Gēba, Gubfō-mann, Gilbō'a, Gilderland, Gilbert, &c.*

G in some words sounds like *dg*; as in *Röger, Cōllege, Magic, &c.* pronounced *Rōdger, Collidge, Madgie.*

G before *m* and *n* in the same syllable is scarcely heard; as in *phlegm, gnash, gnaw, guano, &c.* nor in *bāgnio, seraglio*; but *gn* at the end of words lengthen the syllable; as in *sign, benign, &c.* and when *g* follows *n*, it is sounded hard; as in *sang, gang, bring, sting, &c.*

## Gh

Gh at the beginning of the word are sounded hard; as in *ghastly, gharlin, ghost, &c.* at the end or middle of a word they are for the most part silent, but help to lengthen the syllable; as in *high, mighty, &c.*

If a diphthong goes before *gh*, they take the sound of *ff*; as in *cough, laugh, tough, &c.* pronounced *coff, laff, toff, &c.* except in *though, through, dough, daughter, &c.* pronounced *tho, throo, or thurro, do, dauter.*

## H

H is by some Grammarians considered as no letter; but only a note of aspiration, or rough breathing; as in *bat, bill, horse, &c.*

In some words *h* is very faintly sounded; as in *hair, honour, humour, &c.* in others its sound is entirely lost; as in *rhinist, rhine, rhetoric, &c.*

H, if it shuts up a word, and a vowel precedes it, is not sounded; as in *ab, ob, Jebbush, Ninroth, &c.* but it retains its sound, if it is preceded by the consonants, *c, s, and r*; as in *much, such, ash, fast, mouth, tenth, &c.*

I has two sounds; a long, and a short.

A long



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*A* long sound before *gb, gbt, gn, ld, mb, nd*, and words that end in *e* silent : as in *sigh, flight, sign, child, climb, kind, tide*, &c. some few words excepted!

*A* short sound in words ending in one or more consonants ; as in *bird, bill, tip*, &c.

*I* has a long sound in proper names, when *ab* follows it ; as in *Atha li ab, Co ni ab, He ze ki ab*, &c. but a short sound, when a vowel follows it ; as in *An ti och, Be li al, Da ni el*, &c.

*I* has also the sound of *e* long and full in words derived from the French ; as in *bombazin, capuchin, magazin, oblige*, &c. pronounced *bombazeen, capusheen, magazeen, oblige*, ; but its sound is not heard in *medicine*, pronounced *medicine*.

*I* with *e* forms a diphthong ; and with *eu* or *ew* a triphthong.

*Je* have the sound of *e* long and full ; as in *brief, chief, relief*, &c. of *e* short, as in *fiere, pierce, tierce*, &c. and of *e* slender and short ; as in *friend*, &c.

*Je* are parted in Hebrew words, and those that are derived from the Latin ; as in *A bi e zer, E li e zer, cli ent, sci ence, so ci e ty*, &c.

*Je* are likewise parted in words ending with *er, ed, and eth* ; as in *car ri er, clo thi er, ho xi er, di ed, di eth*, &c.

*Ieu, or ieu* sound like *u* long ; as in *lieu, view*, &c. but the *u* takes the sound of *v* in *Lieutenant*, pronounced *Lieutenant*.

**J** is always sounded soft like *g* ; as in *jade, jester, jingle, jolly, julap*, &c. it always begins a syllable before a vowel, but never ends one.

### K

*K* is sounded like *c* hard, as in *keep, king, kite*, &c.

*K* is not sounded before *n* ; as in *knife, knocker, knuckle*, &c. pronounced *nise, nocker, nuckle* ; nor after *c* at the end

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end of words ; as in *back, check, sick, rock, &c.*

*K* in words of two or more syllables ending in *c* is by the best modern writers left out as a *superfluous* letter, *c* at the end of a word or syllable always sounding hard like *k* ; as in *arithmetic, logic, music, &c.*

### L

*L* has a soft liquid sound ; as in *lawish, billow, pullet, &c.*

*L* in some words is not sounded, but it serves to lengthen the syllable ; as in *calf, half, folk, yolk, &c.* pronounced *case, base, foke, yoke.*

*L* has the sound of *r* in *colonel*, pronounced *coronel*, or *cornel* ; and of *m* in *salmon*, pronounced *sammon*.

Words compounded with *all* drop one *l* in writing ; as *almost, always, almighty, &c.*

Words also of several syllables that end in *l*, are written with a single *l* ; as *careful, faithful, compel, &c.* but if a syllable follows, the *l* is doubled ; as *duel, dueller ; excel, excellence ; rebel, rebellion, &c.*

### M

*M* has the same sound at the beginning, middle, and end of words ; as in *money, lumber, faithom, &c.*

*mp* is sounded like *un* in *account, accountant*, pronounced *account, accountant* ; and frequently written in the same manner.

### N

*N* keeps one uniform sound at the beginning, middle, and end of words ; as in *nature, infant, glutton, &c.*

*N* is not sounded after *l* or *m* in the same syllable : as in *kiln, damn, condemn, limn, autumn, hymn, &c.* pronounced *kil, dam, condem, lim, autum, hym.*

### O

*O* has six different sounds.

A long open sound in words ending with *e* silent ; as in *ode, bone, clove, grove, &c.* except in *come, some, gone, none, dove, love, and some others.*

A short

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A *short open* sound in words ending with one or more consonants ; as in *dæg, wëb, pët, fëng, &c.* except such as end with *lk, rb, ed, em, and en* ; as in *fëlk, fëlk, òrb, abfòrb, cënd, lënd, fërm, fërm, bürn, sbörn, &c.*

O before *ll, rt, st, and th*, is in some words *long* ; as in *bäll, scröll, pört, spört, hëst, pëst, bëib, fëib, &c.* in others *short* ; as in *bill, sbört, wëst, fëst, mët, tëst, &c.*

O in words of more than one syllable is sometimes sounded *long* before a consonant ; as in *òdour, òmen, òver, &c.*

O is sounded like *oo* ; as in *dò, dving, mòor, pròor, &c.* as also in *ròmb, wòmb, &c.* pronounced *room, room, &c.* like *oo* in words ending with *ld* or *le* ; as in *old, fold, belt, colt, &c.* pronounced *ould, fould, bould, coult* ; like *i short* ; as in *wòmen*, pronounced *wimmen, &c.* and like *e short* ; as in *altèrny, còmpasses, cònsta-ble, &c.* pronounced *altèrny, còmpasset, cùnstable.*

O has a *faint* sound in many words ending in *on* ; as in *búton, glutton, múton, &c.* but is silent in *Nicholas, &c.* pronounced *Nieblas.*

O with *a, e, i, or y, o, u, or w*, forms a *diphthong*.

Oa have the sound of *o long* and *open* ; as in *bòat, còal, fìat, &c.*

Oa in *Hebrew* words, and words compounded with *eo*, are parted ; as in *Zò-an, Gil-bé-a, A-bí-no-am, co-ad-jutor, co-ò-gu-late, co-a-li-ti-on, &c.*

Oe, wrote *oe*, are retained in words derived from the *Greek*, and are sounded like *e long* and *full* ; as in *cò-ony, wèatiful, &c.*

Oe in some words are sounded like *o long* and *open* ; as in *dòe, fòe, ròe, wòe, &c.* except *shoe*, pronounced *shoo* ; in others they are parted ; as in *pò-et, pò-è-ti-cal, &c.* and with words compounded with *eo* ; as in *co-ef-fi-ci-ent, co-è-gual, co-ex-ist, &c.*

Oi and oy are both heard in *coin, voice, boy, joy, &c.*

Oi are



*Oi* are parted in words compounded with *co*, or ending in *ing*; as in *co-in-cide*, *co-i-ti-on*, *dé-ing*, *gô-ing*, &c.

*Oo* have the sound of the Italian *u*; as in *book*, *proof*, *school*, &c. of *o* long and open; as in *dôor*, *flôor*, *pôor*, &c. pronounced *dore*, *flore*, *pore*; and of *a* short; as in *bôod*, *wôol*, *fôot*, &c. pronounced *bûd*, *wûl*, *fût*.

*Os* are parted in words derived from the Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, as in *Bô-ox*, *Cô-ox*, *co-ô-pe-rate*, &c.

*On* and *ow* in some words are both sounded; as in *thou*, *cow*, *vow*, *fowl*, &c. in others they have the sound of *oo*; as in *soup*, *spause*, *roux*, *cowslip*, &c. and in others of *o* long and open; as in *côurt*, *amôur*, *crôw*, *snôw*, &c.

*Ou* in some words are sounded like *a* short; as in *côugh*, *trôugh*, pronounced *coff*, *troff*, &c. in others like *u* short; as in *touch*, *côuple*, &c.

*Ow* in words of more than one syllable are sounded like *a* short; as in *billôw*, *spârrôw*, *willôw*, &c. except when the accent falls on the same syllable; as in *allôw*, *avôw*, &c.

*Obs.* Some words, that are alike in spelling, but different in signification, sound *ow* differently, in order to ascertain their meaning; as *sow*, signifying to scatter seed, is pronounced *so*; but *sow*, signifying a female swine, is pronounced like *cow*: so likewise *bow*, signifying an instrument to shoot with, is pronounced *bo*; but *bow*, signifying the bending of the head, is pronounced like *cow*: also *bowl*, signifying a round spherical body, is pronounced *bolt*; but *bowl*, signifying a wooden vessel, is pronounced like *fowl*, &c.

## P

*P* keeps the same unvaried sound at the beginning, middle, and end of words; as in *pârt*, *pâper*, *bishop*, &c.

*P* is not sounded before *f* or *t*, at the beginning of words; as in *psalm*, *psalter*, *ptisan*, *Pidamy*, &c. nor  
between

between *m* and *t* ; as in *tempt*, *empty*, *sumpter*, *sympom*, &c.

## Ph

*Ph*, when they are in the same syllable, sound like *f* ; as in *phāntom*, *phyſic*, *alphabet*, *paragraph*, &c. but when they are parted, and affixed to different syllables, each letter has its distinct sound ; as in *ſép-hér*, *up-hóld*, *up-hó'l ſte-rrer*, &c.

*Ph* in some words sound like *v* ; as in *néphtw*, *Stéphen*, pronounced *newew*, *Steven* ; and being joined with *th* that only is sounded ; as in *ph'thiſic*, *ph'thiſical*, pronounced *tiſic*, *tiſical*.

## Q

*Q* and *u*, which always go together, have the sound of *ku*, or *keu* ; as in *quart*, *quell*, *quit*, *quote*, &c. but in some words derived from the *French*, the sound of *u* is dropt, and that of *k* only retained ; as in *quoif*, *quoit*, *cóiquer*, *liquor*, *pique*, *antique*, &c. pronounced *koif*, *koit*, *conker*, *likkor*, *peek*, *antiék*.

## R

*R* has always the same rough, snarling sound at the beginning, middle, and end of words ; as in *river*, *ſpírit*, *témpér*, &c.

*R* is followed by *b* silent in words derived from the *Greek* ; as in *rháſody*, *rhétoric*, *rbéum*, *rhyme*, &c.

*R* followed by *e* at the end of words of *Greek* or *French* extraction is sounded after the *e* ; as in *théatre*, *mètre*, *ſcéptre*, *maſſacre*, *ſépulchre*, &c. pronounced *theater*, *meter*, *scepter*, *maſſaker*, *ſepulker*.

## S

*S* has two sounds, a *hard* and a *soft*.

A *hard* hiſſing sound at the beginning of words ; as in *saint*, *ſea*, *ſide*, *ſoil*, *ſun*, &c.

It has alſo a *hard* sound in the middle of words, if it ſtands between a vowel and a conſonant, or a conſonant and a vowel ; as in *báſket*, *clúſter*, *góſpel*, *bálfam*,  
cénſer,

*censor, dropsy, &c.* except *wisdom, dismal, &c.* It has also a *hard* sound in *this, thus, us, and yet*; and in the end of words derived from the *Latin*; as in *pus, rébus, surplus, &c.* and in all words ending in *ss*; as in *glass, loss, trust, &c.*

A *soft* sound like *x*, when placed between two vowels; or a diphthong and a vowel; as in *béson, chôsen, pleasur, leisur, cousin, &c.* as also before *v* silent at the end of a word, or syllable, if preceded by a vowel; as in *phrase, rose, casement, amusement, &c.* but if it is preceded by a consonant, it is sounded *hard*; as in *verse, purse, disperse, response, &c.*

*S* in some substantives is sounded *hard*; and *soft* in the verbs; as the substantives *rise, use, abuse, disuse, &c.* are in the verbs pronounced *rise, use, abuse, disuse.*

Substantives ending in *b, d, s, g, l, m, n, r, w*; and *y*, if it makes part of a diphthong, take *soft s* after them in the plural number; and in the Genitive Case singular; as in *shrubs, shrub's; birds, bird's; stones, stone's; dogs, dog's; snails, snail's; worms, worm's; capons, capon's; fowlers, fowler's; swallows, swallow's; days, day's; &c.* as also in verbs of the third person singular; as *robs, reads, bugs, lolls swims, runs, roars, sows, lays, &c.*

*S* before *i* and another vowel sounds like *sh*, if a consonant goes before it; as *persian, conversion, submission, &c.* pronounced *persian, conversion, submission*: but if a vowel goes before it, it sounds like *xh*; as in *adhesion, confusion, evasion, &c.* pronounced *adhexhion, confuxhion, evanxhion.* It is also frequently sounded like *sh* before *u*; as in *sugar, sure, issue, &c.* pronounced *shuggar, shure, ishue, &c.*

*Sc* before *e* or *i* at the beginning of words are sounded like *hard s*; as in *scéptre, sciences, &c.* pronounced *septer, sience*; but before *a, o, and u*, like *sk*; as in *scandal, scorner, scuffle, &c.* pronounced *skandal, skorner, skuffle.*



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*sch* before *e*, *i*, and *o*, are sounded like *sk*; as in *scheme*, *schirrus*, *scholar*, &c. but they only take the sound of *hard s* in *schédule*, *schísm*; pronounced *sedule*, *sísm*.

*Sci* when followed by a vowel in the middle of words, are sounded like *shi*; as in *conscience*, *conscious*, *lúscious*, &c. pronounced *consbience*, *consbious*, *lusbious*.

*Se* in some words are sounded like *ss*; as in *busle*, *cásle*, *néssle*, *thíssle*, &c. pronounced *busile*, *casile*, *nessile*, *thissile*, &c.

*S* not beginning a syllable is silent before *l*, *n*, and *c*; as in *isle*, *demésne*, *viscount*, &c. pronounced *ile*, *de-mayne*, *vicaunt*.

#### T

*T* has its proper sound at the beginning, middle, and end of words; as in *táble*, *túrtle*, *témpest*, &c.

*Ti* before a vowel in the middle of a word are sounded like *shi*; as in *núptial*, *quótient*, *nátion*, &c. pronounced *nupshial*, *quosbient*, *nashien*; except *s* or *x* goes before them, when they keep their proper sound; as in *béstial*, *celéstial*, *commixtion*.

*Ti* before a consonant, or at the beginning of a word, keep their proper sound; as in *gráitude*, *ínimate*, *tis*, *tied*, &c. as also before *er*, and *est* of comparatives and superlatives of adjectives; and the plural number of substantives, and the second and third person of verbs ending in *ty*; as in *cráfty*, *crástier*, *crástiest*; *beáuty*, *beáuties*; *píty*, *pítieft*; *pítied*, &c.

*Ti* likewise keep their proper sound in Hebrew and Greek words; as in *Pháltiel*, *Sheáltiel*, *Shephatíah*, *Adramyttium*, &c.

#### Th

*Th* have two sounds; a *soft*, and a *hard*.

A *soft* sound in all pronouns, relatives, adverbs, and conjunctions; as in *thou*, *thee*, *they* *them*, *thy*, *thine*, *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, *hither*, *rather*, *than*, *thence*, *there*, *thither*, *whither*, *although*, *either*, *neither*, *nevertheless*, *otherwise*,

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*otherwise, therefore, thereupon, whether, &c.* also in all words between two vowels; as in *brother, father, father, mother, &c.* or between *r* and a vowel; as in *farther, farther, further, &c.*

A *hard* sound in most other words; as in *thank, thumb, path, wrath, &c.*

When *e* silent follows *th* at the end of words, it *softens* the sound of them; as from *batb*, to *bathe*; from *breath*, to *breaths*, &c.

### U

*U* has two sounds; a *short*, and a *long*.

A *short* sound in words ending with one or more consonants; as in *club, crumb, furnace, &c.*

A *long* sound in words ending in *e* silent; as in *muse, tune, abjure, &c.* except in *budge, judge, purge, &c.*

*U* has also a *long* sound, when it ends a syllable; as in *cubit, duty, frugal, &c.* except when the next syllable begins with a consonant that has a *double* sound, part of which belongs to the preceding syllable; as in *pumice, punish, &c.* pronounced *pummice, punnish*.

*U* is sounded like *i short*; as in *bury, burial, busy, business, &c.* pronounced *birry, birrial, bixzy, bixiness*.

*U* with *a, e, i, or y*, and *o*, forms a *diphthong*; and with *ai* or *ay*, *ea*, and *ee*, a *triphthong*.

*U* before *a, e, i*, and *o*, in the middle of words, is sounded like *w*; as in *equal, conquest, anguish, languor, &c.* and at the beginning of words *w* is used instead of *u*; as in *walk, wedge, wind, world, &c.*

*U* after *g*, and before *a, e, i* and *y*, is not sounded, but serves to harden the sound of *g*; as in *guard, guest, guilt, guy, &c.*

*A* in *ua* in some words is sounded like a *short* and *open*; as in *quart, quality, quarter, &c.* in others like a *long* and *slender*; as in *quake, quaker, quaver, &c.* and in others of a *long* and *open*; as in *qualm, qualmish, &c.*

*Ue* in some words has the sound of *e short* and *slender*;

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as in *gūse, gūest, &c.* in others of *ū* long; as in *ac-  
crūs, ensue, pursue, &c.*

*Ui* have the sound of *i* short; as in *būild, biscuit, con-  
dūt, &c.* of *i* long; as in *guīde, guīle, guīse, &c.* and  
of *u* long; as in *frūit, jūice, recrūt, &c.*

*Ui* are both sounded in *quit, languish, quincy, &c.*

*Ui* are parted in many foreign words; as in *fru-i-ti-on, tu-i-ti-on, va-cu-i-ty, &c.*

*O* in *uo* in some foreign words is sounded like *o* long  
and open; as in *quōte, quōtient, &c.* in others like *o*  
short and open; as in *quōdlibet, quōdam, &c.*

*Ai* in *uai* have the sound of *a* long and slender; as in  
*quāil, quāint, &c.*

*Uay* are sounded like *a* long and slender; as in *qūay*,  
pronounced *kay*.

*Ea* and *ee* in *uea* and *uee* have the sound of *e* long and  
open; as in *quēan, quēen, &c.*

### V

*V* has nearly the same sound as *f* soft; as in *vain, wile, love, pavement, &c.*

### W

*W* is sounded like *oo*; as in *wake, well, wind, word, &c.*

*W* in some words is not sounded; as in *answer, sword, whore, &c.* pronounced *anser, sārde, hōre*; and  
never before *r* in the same syllable; as in *wrath, wretch, wrong, &c.* pronounced *rāth, rēth, rāng.*

*W* is both a vowel and a consonant.

A vowel when it follows *a, e, o*, in the same syllable;  
as in *awol, dew, vow, &c.*

A consonant before a vowel, or the letters *b* or *r* at the  
beginning of a word or syllable; as in *want, will, write, awhile, bewray, &c.*

### X

*X*, a double consonant, is sounded like *z* at the begin-  
ning of proper names of Greek original; as in *Xán-  
thus, Xénophon, Xerxes, &c.* like *ks* at the end of words  
or



or syllables ; as in *relax, extant, &c.* pronounced *re-laks, ekstant* ; and like *gs* between two vowels ; as in *exámple, existence, &c.* pronounced *egsámple, egísistence*.  
*Xi* before *o* are sounded like *hsh* ; as in *flúxion, an'xi-ous, &c.* pronounced *flukshion, ankshious*.

Y

*Y* at the end of monosyllables, and words accented on the same syllable, is sounded like *i long* ; as in *by, fly, sky, comply, deny, rely, &c.* in the middle of words of more than one syllable, like *i short* ; as in *Egypt, hymn, system, &c.* and at the end of words not accented on the same syllable, like *e short* ; as in *bódy, dúty, lády, márry, &c.*

*Y* is both a vowel and a consonant.

A vowel when it follows a consonant ; or makes part of a diphthong ; as in *my, thy, day, they, joy, &c.*

A consonant, when it goes before a vowel, or a diphthong ; as in *yard, yoke, youth, &c.*

Z

*Z* has the sound of *s soft* ; as in *zeal, zealous, bázard, &c.* but if one vowel goes before, and two follow it, it takes the sound of *zh* ; as in *gláxier, gráxier, &c.* pronounced *glazhier, grazhier*.

Of SYLLABLES.

A Syllable is a word, or part of a word, consisting of one or more letters which are uttered in a breath ; as *a, an, boy, tú-lip, &c.*

Of SPELLING.

Spelling is the art of dividing, or resolving words into syllables.

Words are either *primitive, compound, or derivative*.

A *primitive* word is that which is not derived from any other word in the same language ; as *man, ráven*.

A *compound* word is that which is made up of two words ; as *him-sélf*, or of a word and preposition ; as *un-kind*.

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A *derivative* word is that which is derived from another ; as *know-ing*, from *know*.

The General Rules commonly laid down for dividing words into syllables, are as follows.

### Rule I.

A consonant between two vowels must go to the latter ; as *na-ture*, *pa-rent* ; except the letters *w* and *x*, which are joined to the former, as *flow-er*, *ex'-ile*.

### Rule II.

Two consonants that are the same, must be divided ; as *côf-fis*, *er'-ror*.

### Rule III.

Those consonants that can begin a word, must begin a syllable ; as *cy'-pher*, *fá-thom*, *mâ-ster*.

### Rule IV.

Those consonants that cannot begin a word, must be divided ; as *gár-ner*, *már-ket*, *púr-chase*.

*Note*, That *dl*, *tl*, and *kl*, often begin syllables, though they begin no words ; as *lá-dle*, *túr-tle*, *avrín-klé*, &c.

### Rule V.

Two vowels coming together, if they are both distinctly sounded, must be divided ; as *cour-te-ous*, *mú-tu-al*.

### Rule VI.

The simple and component parts of *compound* words must be spelt separately ; as *house-wife*, *free-hold*, *mis-take*, *re-lapse*.

### Rule VII.

The primitive and termination of *derivative* words must be spelled separately ; as *bond-age*, *sing-er*, *stand-ard*.

*Note*, *Derivatives* ending in *y*, or whose primitives ending in *e*, lose the *e* before the termination, must be spelled according to the foregoing rules ; as *crâf-ty*, *wor-thy*, *wr'-ite*, *wr'-i-est*, *wr'-i-ting*, &c.

These are the *general* rules for the division of words into syllables : but the best and easiest way of dividing is, as Dr. Lowth observes, to attend to the distinct sounds in each word, as they are expressed in a right pronunciation,

pronunciation, without regard to the derivation of words, or the possible combination of consonants at the beginning of a syllable.

### Of POINTING.

*Pointing* is the art of dividing a discourse by points or marks into sentences, and the parts of sentences, in order to shew the proper pauses that are to be made in reading, and to facilitate the pronunciation and understanding thereof.

The points or marks made use of for this purpose, are four, viz. the *Comma*, marked thus (,) ; the *Semicolon*, thus (;) the *Colon*, thus (:); and the *Period*, thus (.) The *Comma* requires a pause till the reader can count *one*; the *Semicolon*, *one, two*; the *Colon*, *one, two, three*; and the *Period*, *one, two, three, four*.

Sentences are either *simple* or *compound*.

A *simple* sentence, consisting but of one subject and one finite verb, admits of no point by which it may be divided, or distinguished into parts; as, "Man is a sociable creature."

A *compound* sentence, consisting of more than one subject and one finite verb either expressed, or understood, may be divided into parts by points; as "The best men, when they associate with the wicked, are often corrupted with their sins."

A *Comma* is used to divide the least parts of a *compound* sentence; as "Nature clothes the Beasts with Hair, the Birds with Feathers, and the Fishes with Scales."

It is also used to separate several substantives coming together with, or without a conjunction; as "Riches, Honour, and Pleasure, steal Men's Hearts:" or several adjectives belonging to the same substantive except the last; as "A discreet, virtuous, and worthy Man, will strive to do nothing unworthy of himself:" but not when two substantives or adjectives only are connected by a conjunction; as "Honour and Renown attend brave and virtuous Actions."

It



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It is also used to separate the case absolute in a sentence ; as " No guilty Person is condemned, *himself being Judge :*" substantives put in apposition ; as " Envy, *the Torment of the Mind*, commonly produces Murder, *the Destruction of the Body :*" and substantives in the Vocative Case ; as " How necessary, *my dear Brother*, are Books, to our Improvement in Learning." It is likewise used to separate the parts of a sentence, connected by relatives ; as " The Man, *who* loves God, and *whom* God loves, is happy." or by a conjunction ; as " Life is precarious, *and* death certain : " also after comparatives ; as " No Pleasure can be *greater*, than the Pleasure of the Mind." But if two members of a sentence are closely connected by a relative, restraining the general notion of the antecedent to a particular sense ; or when the Members are short in comparative sentences, the *Gemma*, Dr. Lowth says, is better omitted ; as " The Rewards which are promised shall be given, when the Works that are required are finished : " " What is sweeter than Honey ; stronger than a Lion ; or hotter than Fire ? " A *Semicolon* is used to divide the greater parts of a compound sentence ; as " Pleasure, when it is a Man's chief Purpose, disappoints itself ; and the constant Application to it palls the Faculty of enjoying it, tho' it leaves the Sense of our Inability for that we wish, with a disrelish of every thing else." It is also used when the parts of a sentence are contrary to each other, or point to a different end ; as " They are free from Fear, who have done nothing amiss ; but they who have sinned always think Punishment before their Eyes : "—Also to separate several substantives with their different qualities or adjectives, that have equal relation to the same verb ; as " He was a Man of a regular Deportment ; of a sweet, facetious, forgiving Temper ; of a charitable, humane Disposition."

A Colon

A *Colon* is used to distinguish those parts of a sentence which make a complete and perfect sense of themselves; and yet leave us in expectation of something to follow; as "A Man finds himself pleased, he does not know why, with the Chearfulness of Company: It is like a sudden Sunshine; that awakens a secret Delight in the Mind, without her attending to it."

It is also frequently used before a comparative conjunction in a similitude; thus "As Flies disquiet us not by their Strength, but by their Numbers: So great Affairs do not vex us so much, *as many Things* of little *Value*;" As also when the latter clause is connected by a relative referring to some substantive, in the former; as "It is no Diminution to a Man, to have been in the wrong: Perfection is not *his* Attribute."

A *Period* is used at the conclusion of a sentence so far perfectly finished, as not to be connected in construction with the following sentence; as "A Friendship which makes the least Noise, is very often most useful: for which Reason I should prefer a prudent Friend to a zealous one."

Besides these there are other marks used in writing: viz: an *Interrogation* marked thus (i); an *Admiration* thus (!); a *Parenthesis* thus ( ); a *Parabasis* thus [ ]; an *Apostrophe* thus ('); a *Diaresis* thus ("); a *Hyphen* thus (-); an *Ellipsis* thus (—); a *Paraglyph* thus (¶); a *Quotation* thus (""); a *Section* thus (||); a *Caret* thus (^); an *Index* thus (☞); an *Asterisk* thus (\*); an *Obelisk* thus (†); *Parallels* thus (||).

An *Interrogation* is used at the end of a question asked; as "When will you have done it?"

An *Admiration* is used after an interjection, and such words as express wonder and surprize, or any other emotion of the mind; as "Alas! how fast do the  
Years

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Years slide away !" " O the unheard of Pride ! to glory in a bad Action."

*Note*, each of these requires the same pauses with that of a semicolon, colon-or-period, according to the sense.

A *Parenthesis* is used to enclose one sentence with another, which is neither necessary to the sense, nor affects the construction ; as " There are some, (and they are not the less happy) who despise Riches, being contented with a little."

*Note*, this mark requires a low, depressed tone of voice, and a pause somewhat longer than a *comma*.

A *Parabesis*, *Crotchets*, or *Brackets*, are used to include words or sentences of the same signification with those they are joined to, and which may be used in their stead ; as " A Treatise of [concerning] Arithmetic ;" or they include a reference to some other book, or to a passage in the same book ; as [See Pearson on the Creed.] [See page the 15th of this Grammar.]

An *Apostrophe* is set over a word, where a letter or letters are left out ; as 'tis for it is ; tha' for though ; lov'd for loved, &c.

A *Dieresis* or *Dialysis* is used to divide a diphthong into two parts ; as Ephraim, Nathaniël.

A *Hyphen* is placed at the end of a line to shew that the last word is not finished, but that the remaining part begins the next line.—It is also used to join compound words together ; as bird-cage, cheese-cake.

An *Ellipsis* is used when part of a word or sentence is left out ; as K—g ; — that I may apply my heart unto wisdom.

A *Paragraph*, (chiefly used in Scripture) points out the beginning of a new discourse.

A *Quotation* shews the passage against which it is placed to be taken from an author in his own words.

A *Section* is used to divide books or chapters into smaller



smaller parts; as also to direct to some note in the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

A *Caret* is placed underneath a line where some letter, syllable, word or sentence is left out in writing; and directs to the place where it should come in; as of

“The Souls<sup>^</sup>Men are immortal.”

An *Index* is placed over against a passage that is very remarkable.

An *Asterisk* or *Asterism* refers to some remark in the margin, or at the bottom of the page; and when several of them stand together, they imply that there is something wanting or immodest in the passage.

An *Obelisk* refers to some remark in the margin, or at the bottom of the page. In Dictionaries it shews a word to be obsolete.

*Parallels* are used for the same purpose as the *Obelisk*; as also letters and figures thus (a) (1) (2) or thus <sup>^</sup>.

*Braces* are used to join several words or sentences together;

The Vowel *a* has 

|   |                              |   |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| { | a long<br>a short<br>a broad | } |
|---|------------------------------|---|

 sound.

It is also used in poetry at the end of three lines, that have the same rhyme; as

“Thus Palaces in Prospect bar the Eye,  
Which pleas'd and free wou'd o'er the Cottage fly,  
O'er flow'ry Lands to the gay distant Sky.” }

LES.

## OF PROSODY.

**P**ROSODY teaches the true pronunciation of words and sentences, and the manner of making verses.

The true pronunciation of words consists in expressing every syllable according to their proper *quantity* or *accent*; and of sentences in laying the emphasis on some particular word or words in a sentence.

The *quantity* of a syllable is that time which is taken up in the pronunciation of it, and is considered as *long* or *short*.

A syllable is *long* if it ends with a vowel; and *short*, if it ends with a consonant.

A *long* syllable requires twice the time of pronouncing, as a *short* one; thus *bate* should be pronounced as slowly again as *bat*.

*Note*, the mark made use of to distinguish a long syllable is this (—); and a short one this (˘).

*Accent* is the laying of a certain stress of the voice upon particular syllables, whether long or short.

*Accent* is considered as either *single* or *double*.

The *single* accent marked thus (ˈ) denotes, that the tone or stress of the voice in pronouncing is upon the syllable over which it is placed; as *fa* in *savour*; *kind* in *mankind*.

The *double* accent marked thus (˝) denotes, that the letter which begins a syllable over which it is placed, is sounded double, one part of which belongs to the preceding syllable; as in *ba˝lance*, *ca˝mel*, *me˝lon*, &c. pronounced *ballance*, *cammel*, *mellon*.

*Note*, in poetry the syllable upon which the accent falls is always long; and therefore English Grammarians have in this application of it considered the accent and long quantity as synonymous terms.

The

The method of accenting is so various, that no certain rules can be laid down for that purpose. I shall, however, after observing that in words of several syllables the accent is removed as far as possible from the last syllable, give a few of such rules as are the least liable to exceptions; referring my reader for a more nice and exact method of accenting to our best poets and speakers.

*Rule I.*

Compound and derivative words of two syllables are generally accented on their *primitives*; as *abstain*, *decamp*, *manly*, *graceful*.

*Rule II.*

Several words of two syllables, that are spelled alike, but are of a different part of speech, are accented differently; as *contract* in the substantive, and *contráct* in the verb; *minute* in the substantive, and *minúte* in the adjective; *fréquent* in the adjective, and *fréquent* in the verb, &c.

*Rule III.*

In words of two syllables which are both *short* or both *long*, the accent is commonly laid on the first; as *happy*, *private*; but if one syllable only be *long*, the accent is generally laid upon it; as *author*, *awake*.

*Rule IV.*

Words, especially *verbs*, of two syllables, that end with a consonant and *s* final, are generally accented on the latter; as *abide*, *demise*; or with two consonants; as *commend*, *depart*; or have a diphthong in the last syllable; as *bewail*, *array*.

*Rule V.*

Compound and derivative words of three syllables retain the accent of the *primitives*; as *dishonour*, *glorious*, *comprehend*, *recollect*.

*Rule VI.*

Words of three syllables, that end in *al*, *ate*, *ous*, *ude*, *oes*, *ce*, *le*, *nt*, *re*, *te*, and *y*, are generally accented on



the first; as *capital, intimate, fabulous, fortitude, eloquence, avarice, mutable, monument, theatre, appetite, cruelty.*

#### Rule VII.

Words of three syllables, that end in *ator*, are accented on the middle syllable; as *spectator*; also when a *diphthong* is in the middle syllable, or a *vowel* before two consonants; as *remainder, external*; except in words derived from the *French*; as *debauchée, ambuscade, &c.*

#### Rule VIII.

*Compound* and *derivative* words of more than three syllables retain the accent of the *primitives*; as *competency, honourable.*

#### Rule IX.

*Poly syllables* that end in *ary* and *ory* are generally accented on the first syllable; as *tributary, oratory*; in *logy, tomy, graphy, ical, tical, ety, ity, sion, tion, cian, cial, tial*, and *ous*, on the last syllable but two; as *astronomy, anatomy, geography, mechanical, grammatical, variety, ingenuity, division, oration, musician, artificial, substantial, melodious*; and in *tor* on the last but one; as *operator, &c.*

*Note*, some *poly syllables* have two accents; as *magnanimity, proclamation, &c.* and others three; as *transubstantiation, incorruptibility, &c.*

*Emphasis* is the laying of a particular stress of voice upon one or more words in a sentence above the rest, in order to give force and beauty to the whole.

In order to find out where the *emphasis* lays, regard must be had to the chief design of the writer; and the word or words which shew the chief design of the sentence, are the *emphatical words*.

This ought carefully to be attended to, not only to make us read with propriety, but also to determine the sense of the writer. Thus, this sentence "Will you ride to town to-day?" is capable of being applied

to four different senses by the different position of the emphasis.

If the emphasis be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be *no*, but my *brother* will. If on *ride*, the answer may be *no*, but I shall *walk*. If on *town*, the answer may be *no*, I shall go into the *country*. If on *to day*, the answer may be *no*, but I shall go *to-morrow*.

### Of VERSE.

*Verse* in poetry is a line or part of a discourse consisting of a number of *long* and *short* syllables.

Verses are of various kinds, according to the different kinds of feet made use of in them, which in English are reduced to four, viz. the

|            |        |           |
|------------|--------|-----------|
| Iambic     | } as { | Révēnge   |
| Trochaic   |        | Fāthēr    |
| Dactylic   |        | Mūltitūde |
| Anapaestic |        | Dīsāgrēe  |

*Iambic* verse consists of two, three, four, five, or six feet; the two first of which are commonly used in songs and odes with rhyme.

Verses of two feet, or four syllables.

With rāvish'd ēars

The mōnārch hēars.

DRYDEN.

The strāins dēcāy,

And mēlt āwāy.

POPE.

Verses of three feet, or six syllables.

Sēē shādū fōrms ādvānce!

And thē pālē spēctrēs dānce!

Eūrydicē thē wōods

Eūrydicē thē floods.

POPE.

Verses of four feet, or eight syllables.

These are commonly used in Tales, Fables, &c. with rhyme.

Fōr Plātō's fānciēs whāt cāre I?

I hōpe yōu wōū'd nōt hāve mē diē,

Like simplē Cātō in thē plāy,

Fōr āny thiāg thāt hē cān fāy?

PRIOR.

Verses of five feet, or ten syllables.

This kind of verse is the Heroic Measure in English, and is used in Epic Poetry and Tragedy with or without rhyme.

Verses with rhyme.

Hear hōw the birds, on ev'ry blōomy spry,  
With jōyous mūic wake the dāwning dāy !  
Why sit we mūte, when eārly linnets sing,  
When wārbling Philōmel salutes the spring. Pope

Verses without rhyme, called *Blank* verse.

Of mān's first dīsōbediēce, and the frūit  
Of that fōrbiddēn trēe, whose mōrtal taste  
Brōught death intō the wōrld and all ous wōe,  
With lōs of Edēn, till one grēatēr mān,  
Rēstore ūs, and rēgain the blīsfūl seat,  
Sing hēavēly mūse !—— MILTON

Verses of six feet, or twelve syllables.

This kind of Verse is called *Alexandrine*, which is sometimes used with verses of ten syllables in rhyme by way of Clause.

The seas shall wāste, the skies in smōke dēcāy,  
Rōcks fall tō dūst, and mōuntains mēlt āwāy ;  
Būt fix'd his wōrd, his sāvīng pōw'r rēmaīns :  
Thy rēalm fōr ēvēr lāsts, thy own Mēssiah rēigns ! Pope.

Wāllēr wās smōoth, büt Drydēn taūght tō join  
The vārying vērse, the fūll rēsōundīng tīne,  
The lōng mājēstic mārch, the ēnērgy dīvīne. }

*Note.* It appears from the last example, that the English poets do not confine themselves to a particular kind of feet ; but sometimes substitute one instead of another : thus Wāllēr is a Trochee, and not an Iambic, &c.

*Trochaic* verse consists of one, two, or three feet, and a long syllable ; and is only used in Songs and Odes.

Verses



Verses of one foot and a long syllable, or of three syllables.

Dreädfül gleäms,

Dismäl screäms,

Fires thät glōw,

Shrieks öf wöe,

Süllén möäns,

Höllöw gröäns.

POPE.

Verses of two feet and a long syllable, or of five syllables.

Gíve thě vengeānce dūe

Tō thě vāhānt crēw.

DRYDEN.

Verses of three feet and a long syllable, or of seven syllables.

Dāphnē knōws wíth ēquāl eāse,

Hōw tō vēx, ānd hōw tō pleāse ;

Būt thě sōlly öf hēr sēx

Mākes hēr sōle dēlight tō vēx.

SWIFT.

*Dactylic* verse consists of a short syllable, with one, two, or three *Dactylic* feet, and a long syllable.

Verses of a short syllable, one *Dactyl*, and a long syllable ; or of five syllables.

Dístrāctēd wíth wöe,

I'll rúsh ön thě sōe.

Verses of a short syllable, two *Dactyls*, and a long syllable, or of eight syllables.

Yē thēphērds sō chēarfül ānd gāy,

Whōse flocks nēvēr cārelēssly roām ;

Shōu'd Cōrydōn's hāppēn tō strāy,

Oh ! cāll thě pōor wāndērērs hōme.

SHENSTONE.

Verses of a short syllable, three *Dactyls*, and a long syllable, or of eleven syllables.

D 3

Dear

Dear Dick, perhaps tell by what passion you move  
 The world is in doubt, whether hatred or love;  
 And while at good Cæsar you rail with such spite,  
 They shrewdly suspect it is all but a bite. SWIFT.

*Anapaestic* verse consists of two, three, or four  
*Anapaestic* feet.

Verses of two feet, or six syllables.

Is my rage shall be seen,  
 The revenge of a queen. ADDISON.  
 Let the loud trumpet sound,  
 Till the roofs all around  
 The still echoes rebound. POPE.

Verses of three feet, or nine syllables.

One wou'd think she might like to retire  
 To the bow'r I have labour'd to rear,  
 Not a shrub that I heard her admire,  
 But I hasten'd and plant'd it there. SHENSTONE.

Verses of four feet, or twelve syllables.

In the bloom of her youth to a cloyster she ran;  
 In the bloom of her graces, too fast for a nun.  
 SHENSTONE.

All the above measures are frequently intermixed in  
 Songs and Odes, and that in a great variety of ways,  
 using verses first of one measure, and then of another,  
 &c. in the same poem.

They are also sometimes varied by double endings  
 with or without rhyme. Thus

In the Iambic measure.

Now under hanging mountains,  
 Beside the fall of fountains. POPE.  
 In vain you tell your parting lover  
 You wish fair winds may waft him o'er. PRIOR.  
 Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful satires,  
 And flattery to fulsome dedications. POPE.

To

To be, or not to be; that is the question.  
 Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer  
 The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,  
 Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,  
 And by opposing end them. SHAKESPEARE.

In the Trochaic measure.

Sweet delusion,

Gay confusion.

ADDISON.

Softly, sweet, in Lydian measures,  
 Soon he sooth'd his soul to pleasures. DRYDEN.

In the Dactylic measure.

What, madam? no walking,

No reading, nor talking?

Wise books and reflection

Will mend the complexion.

SWIFT.

You certainly know, tho' so loudly you vapour,  
 His spite cannot wound, who attempted the drapier.

SWIFT.

In the Anapestic measure.

Where a cow wou'd be startl'd,

I'm in spite of my heart l'd.

SWIFT.

And I firmly believe, if thou knew'st her as I do.

Thou wou'd'st chuse out a whipping post, first to be  
 ty'd to.

SHENSTONE.

The above specimens may serve to direct the learner  
 to place the words of every kind of English verse so,  
 as to make it run with some degree of smoothness;  
 but an elegant method of composition is only to be  
 acquired by a careful observation of the best English  
 poets.



## OF ETYMOLOGY.

**E**TYMOLOGY teaches the nature and properties of words, or parts of speech, together with their derivations, endings and likeness to one another.

The parts of speech in the English language are nine, viz. *Article, Substantive or Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.*

### Of the ARTICLE.

The *article* is a word set before a substantive to determine its signification.

The English language has only two articles, *a* or *an*, and *the*.

*A* or *an* is used indefinitely to signify any thing of a kind, without confining it to a particular thing; as give me *a* book, that is any book; and is hence called the indefinite article.

*The* is used definitely to signify what particular thing is meant; as give me *the* book, *suppose*, in the window; and is hence called the definite article.

*A* is set before substantives, or adjectives joined to substantives, when they begin with a consonant, in the singular number *only*; as *a* quail, *a* good pen; and *as* when they begin with a vowel or silent *b*; as *an* ape, *an* herb, *an* Epic poem, *an* honest man.

*Obs.* The substantive *means*, and the adjectives *few*, *many*, *great many*; or a number which collectively taken conveys the idea of unity, are exceptions to this rule; as "A good Character should be employed as a *means* of doing good." "A Mother of a *many* Children." "*A great many* Men." "*A hundred* Ships." "*A thousand* Sailors, &c."

*The* is set before substantives, or adjectives joined to substantives, when they begin either with a vowel or consonant,

consonant, in both numbers ; as *the king, the bishops, the exact time, the wise senators.*

*The* is also sometimes prefixed to adverbs of the comparative and superlative degrees ; as “ *The more they have, the more they desire.* ” “ *He behaved the most cautiously of them all.* ”

*Obs.* 1. The article is set after the adjectives *all, such, many,* or those that are preceded by the adverbs *so, as* or *how* ; as *all the men ; such a man ; many a man ; so great a man ; as wise a man ; how good a man !*

*Obs.* 2. When a substantive has no article before it, it is taken in the largest sense ; “ *Man is mortal ;* ” that is, *all mankind.*

### Of a SUBSTANTIVE.

A *substantive* or *noun* is a name or word by which the object intended is expressed simply in itself ; as *man, bird, virtue, love, joy, &c.*

Substantives are of two kinds, *common* and *proper.*

A *substantive common* is a name common to the several individuals of the same kind ; as *a man, a city, a tree.*

A *substantive proper* is a name proper to one particular object, as distinguished from all others of the same kind ; as *John, London, an oak, &c.*

*Obs.* Proper names of *persons, countries, cities, rivers, mountains, metals, herbs, &c.* as also the abstract names of *virtues, vices,* and other dispositions of the mind, have generally no article before them ; as *William, England, York, Trent, Vesuvius, gold, silver, sage, magnanimity, temperance, pride, humility, &c.* except some word is understood ; as *the Danube,* that is, the river *Danube* ; or by way of eminence ; as *the city,* meaning *London,* *the poet,* meaning *Pope.*

A substantive admits of three things, *gender, number, and case.*

*Of*

## OF GENDER.

*Gender* is the distinction of sex. The English language has three genders, the *masculine*, the *feminine*, and the *neuter*.

The *masculine* gender is applied to the names of animals that signify *males*; as a *man*, a *horse*, &c.

The *feminine* gender is applied to the names of animals that signify *females*; as a *woman*, a *mare*, &c.

The *neuter* gender is applied to the names of objects that signify neither *males* nor *females*; as a *tree*, a *house*, a *garden*.

*Obs. 1.* When a substantive implies either sex, another substantive is placed before it, to signify which sex is intended; as a *man-servant*, a *maid-servant*, a *cock-sparrow*, a *hen-sparrow*, a *he-bear*, a *she-bear*.

*Obs. 2.* Some words distinguish their sex by their endings; *poet* in the masculine makes *poetess* in the feminine, *host*, *poetess*; *hero*, *heroine*; *executor*, *executrix*, &c.

*Obs. 3.* Some substantives naturally neuter are by a figure converted into the masculine or feminine gender; as when we say of the sun, *he* is setting; and of a ship *she* sails well, &c.

## OF NUMBER.

*Number* is the representation of an object considered as *one* or *more*.

Substantives are of two numbers, the *singular* and the *plural*.

The *singular* number is used to express one object only; as a *book*, a *pen*.

The *plural* number is used to express more objects than one; as *books*, *pens*.

*Obs. 1.* Substantives ending in *ch*, *s*, *sh*, *ss*, and *x*, form their plurals by adding *es* to their singulars; as *coach*, *coaches*; *rebus*, *rebuses*; *brush*, *brushes*; *truss*, *trusses*; *fox*, *foxes*.

*Obs.*



*Obs. 2.* Substantives ending in *y* after a consonant form their plurals by turning *y* into *ies*; as *city*, *cities*, &c. But if *y* follows a vowel, *y* is retained, and *s* only is added to it; as *day*, *days*, &c.

*Obs. 3.* Substantives ending in *f* or *fe* form their plurals by turning *f* or *fe* into *ves*; as *calves*, *calves*; *wives*, *wives*, &c. But *dwarfs*, *stars*, *wharfs*, *briefs*, *chiefs*, *griefs*, *handkerchiefs*, *mischiefs*, *reliefs*, *hoofs*, *proofs*, *roofs*, *fife*, *strife*, &c. and most substantives ending in *ff*; as *muff*, *stuff*, &c. form their plurals by adding *s* only; except *staff* which makes *staves*.

*Obs. 4.* Some few substantives form their plurals differently from any of the former; as *man*, *men*; *woman*, *women*; *child*, *children*; *brother*, *brethren* or *brothers*; *ox*, *oxen*; *cow*, *cows* or *kine*; *sow*, *sows* or *swine*; *die*, *dies*; *louse*, *lice*; *mouse*, *mice*; *goose*, *geese*; *penny*, *pence*; *foot*, *feet*; *tooth*, *teeth*, &c.

*Obs. 5.* The singular number of substantives, which are spelled alike in both numbers, is distinguished from the plural by the article *a* being prefixed to it; as *a sheep*, *sheep*; *a deer*, *deer*, &c.

*Obs. 6.* Proper names of persons, countries, cities, rivers, mountains, want the plural number; as *Thomas*, *Italy*, *Rome*, *Tiber*, *Aina*;—of metals; as *gold*, *silver*, *tin*, *lead*, *copper*, &c.—of herbs; as *sage*, *rue*, *parsley*, *sorrel*, *mint*, *thyme*, *marjoram*, &c. except *leeks*, *onions*, *cabbages*, *lettuces*, *artichokes*, *nettles*, &c.—of spices; as *pepper*, *ginger*, *mace*, *cinnamon*, &c. except *cloves*, *nutmegs*, &c. of drugs; as *bark*, *mercury*, *opium*, &c.—of liquids; as *ale*, *beer*, *wine*, *brandy*, *rum*, *oil*, *milk*, &c. except when they signify several sorts; as *wines*, *brandies*, *rums*, *oils*, &c.—of several sorts of grain; as *wheat*, *rye*, *barley*, &c. except *beans*, *pease*, *oats*, *tares*, &c. and the abstract names of virtues and vices, and other dispositions of the mind; as *fortitude*, *cowardice*, *industry*, *idleness*, *drunkeness*, *sobriety*, *generosity*, *parsimony*, &c.

*Note.* proper names, when they are used by way of eminence,

eminence, or distinction; or when there are several of the same name, admit of a plural; as the *Marlboroughs*, the *Cæsars*, the *Scipios*, &c.

Note also, some substantives from the nature of the things they express are used only in the plural number; as *shears*, *scissors*, *snuffers*, *tongs*, *bellows*, *lungs*, &c. to which may be added *alms*, *Alps*, *animals*, *ashes*, *bowels*, *branches*, *crosses*, *entrails*, *goods*, *thanks*, *wages*.

Of *C, A S E*.

*Case* being considered as a change of termination, the English substantive has only two cases, the *nominative*, and the *genitive*; but as it has the same relations to express as the substantives of other languages, and as it does this by the help of prepositions, Grammarians have by a change of preposition declined it with six cases in both numbers, viz. the *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, *vocative*, and *ablative*.

The *nominative* case is that by which the subject of the verb is simply expressed; as a *boy*, a *house*, a *bridge*.

The *genitive* case denotes property or possession, and is expressed by the preposition *of* going before it, or an apostrophe with the letter *s* coming after it; as *the learning of the master*, or *the master's learning*.

The *dative* case denotes the object to, or for which any thing is given or done, and is expressed by the prepositions *to* or *for* going before it; as *virtue affords comfort to the mind*. *He went on errand for the master*.

The *accusative* case followeth the verb, and expresseth the relation of the object on which the action of the verb terminates; as *a child loves toys*.

The *vocative* case is used in calling or speaking to an object, with or without the exclamation *O*; as *O wretched man*. *Lord, thou art my hope*. *Hear, O Heavens!*

The *ablative* case expresses the relations of the object by *in*, *with*, *thro'*, *for*, *from*, *by*, *on*, *upon*, going before it; as *I came in time*. *He struggled with difficulties*. *I received it from you*. *It came by the post*. *I met him on the road*, &c.

*The Declension of Substantives.*

| Singular.                        | Plural.                       |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nom. <i>A book</i>               | Nom. <i>Books</i>             |
| Gen. <i>Of a book, or book's</i> | Gen. <i>Of books</i>          |
| Dat. <i>To, or for a book</i>    | Dat. <i>To, or for books</i>  |
| Acc. <i>A book</i>               | Acc. <i>Books</i>             |
| Voc. <i>O book, or books</i>     | Voc. <i>O books, or books</i> |
| Abl. <i>In a book</i>            | Abl. <i>In books</i>          |

So likewise

| Singular.                             | Plural.                               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Nom. <i>The book</i>                  | Nom. <i>The books</i>                 |
| Gen. <i>Of the book, or the books</i> | Gen. <i>Of the books</i>              |
| Dat. <i>To, or for the book</i>       | Dat. <i>To, or for the books</i>      |
| Acc. <i>The book</i>                  | Acc. <i>The books</i>                 |
| Voc. <i>O the book, or the book</i>   | Voc. <i>O the books, or the books</i> |
| Abl. <i>In the book</i>               | Abl. <i>In the books</i>              |

*Note, sometimes the genitive case plural ending in s is distinguished by the apostrophe only; as the readers' wages, for the wages of the readers; and sometimes the possessive sign is omitted in both numbers; as Priamus daughter, the Apostles Creed.*

| Singular.                          | Plural.                           |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Nom. <i>A coach</i>                | Nom. <i>Coaches</i>               |
| Gen. <i>Of a coach, or coach's</i> | Gen. <i>Of Coaches</i>            |
| Dat. <i>To, or for a coach</i>     | Dat. <i>To, or for coaches</i>    |
| Acc. <i>A coach</i>                | Acc. <i>Coaches</i>               |
| Voc. <i>O coach, or coach</i>      | Voc. <i>O coaches, or coaches</i> |
| Abl. <i>In a coach</i>             | Abl. <i>In coaches</i>            |

| Singular.                        | Plural.                         |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Nom. <i>A city</i>               | Nom. <i>Cities</i>              |
| Gen. <i>Of a city, or city's</i> | Gen. <i>Of cities</i>           |
| Dat. <i>To, or for a city</i>    | Dat. <i>To, or for cities</i>   |
| Acc. <i>A city</i>               | Acc. <i>Cities</i>              |
| Voc. <i>O city, or city</i>      | Voc. <i>O cities, or cities</i> |
| Abl. <i>In a city</i>            | Abl. <i>In cities</i>           |

E

Singular.



**Singular.**  
 Nom. *A day*  
 Gen. *Of a day, or day's*  
 Dat. *To, or for a day*  
 Acc. *A day*  
 Voc. *O day, or day*  
 Abl. *In a day*

**Singular.**  
 Nom. *A calf*  
 Gen. *Of a calf, or calf's*  
 Dat. *To, or for a calf*  
 Acc. *A calf*  
 Voc. *O calf, or calf*  
 Abl. *In a calf*

**Singular.**  
 Nom. *A man*  
 Gen. *Of a man, or man's*  
 Dat. *To, or for a man*  
 Acc. *A man*  
 Voc. *O man, or man*  
 Abl. *In a man*

**Singular.**

Nom. *Days*  
 Gen. *Of days*  
 Dat. *To, or for days*  
 Acc. *Days*  
 Voc. *O days, or days*  
 Abl. *In days*

**Plural.**

Nom. *Calves*  
 Gen. *Of calves*  
 Dat. *To, or for calves*  
 Acc. *Calves*  
 Voc. *O calves, or calves*  
 Abl. *In calves*

**Plural.**

Nom. *Men*  
 Gen. *Of men*  
 Dat. *To, or for men*  
 Acc. *Men*  
 Voc. *O men, or men*  
 Abl. *In men*

**Of an ADJECTIVE.**

An adjective is a word joined to a substantive to shew the nature or quality of it; as *a swift horse, a black dog.*

*Obs. 1.* A substantive joined to a substantive by a hyphen becomes a kind of adjective; as *a sea-fish.*

*Obs. 2.* An adjective put without a substantive, with the article *the* before it, becomes a substantive in sense and meaning, and is wrote as a substantive, as *God rewards the good, and punishes the bad.*

In English the adjective has no variation with respect to *case, gender, or number*, but admits of *degrees of comparison.*

The degrees of comparison are *three*, the *positive*, *comparative*, and the *superlative.*

The *positive* degree expresses the nature or quality of an object without any increase or diminution; as *hard, soft.*

The

The *comparative* encreases or lessens the positive in signification ; as *harder*, or *more hard* ; *softer*, or *more soft*.

The *Superlative* encreases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree it is capable of ; as *hardest*, *most or very hard*, *softest*, *most or very soft*.

*Obs. 1.* Adjectives of one syllable only for the most part form their comparatives by adding *r* to the positive, if it ends with the vowel *e*, and *er*, if with a consonant ; and their superlatives by adding *st* to the positive, if it ends with the vowel *e*, and *est*, if with a consonant, as *wise*, *wiser*, *wisest* ; *fair*, *fairer*, *fairest*, &c.

*Obs. 2.* Adjectives of two or more syllables for the most part form their comparatives by taking *more* or *less* before the positive ; as *learned*, *more*, or *less learned*, *very*, *most*, or *least learned*. But adjectives ending in *y* or *le*, or accented on the last syllable, form their comparatives by *er*, or *r* and *est*, or *st* ; as *worthy*, *worthier*, *worthiest* ; *nimble*, *nimbler*, *nimblest* ; *polite*, *politer*, *politest*.

*Obs. 3.* Adjectives that vary from the above described forms of comparison are called irregulars ; as

| Positive.         | Comparative.     | Superlative.    |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Good              | Better           | Best            |
| Bad, evil, or ill | Worse            | Worst           |
| Much, or many     | More             | Most            |
| Near              | Nearer           | Nearst, or next |
| Late              | Later, or latter | Latest, or last |
| Little            | Less             | Least           |
| Soft              | Softer           | Softest         |

*Note*, the superlative of some words is formed by adding the adverb *most* to the end of them ; as

|        |        |                      |
|--------|--------|----------------------|
| Up     | Upper  | Uppermost, or upmost |
| Above  | Over   | Overmost             |
| Behind | Hinder | Hindermost           |

Singular.  
 Nom. *A day*  
 Gen. *Of a day, or day's*  
 Dat. *To, or for a day*  
 Acc. *A day*  
 Voc. *O day, or day*  
 Abl. *In a day*

Singular.  
 Nom. *A calf*  
 Gen. *Of a calf, or calf's*  
 Dat. *To, or for a calf*  
 Acc. *A calf*  
 Voc. *O calf, or calf*  
 Abl. *In a calf*

Singular.  
 Nom. *A man*  
 Gen. *Of a man, or man's*  
 Dat. *To, or for a man*  
 Acc. *A man*  
 Voc. *O man, or man*  
 Abl. *In a man*

Singular.  
 Nom. *Days*  
 Gen. *Of days*  
 Dat. *To, or for days*  
 Acc. *Days*  
 Voc. *O days, or days*  
 Abl. *In days*

Plural.  
 Nom. *Calves*  
 Gen. *Of calves*  
 Dat. *To, or for calves*  
 Acc. *Calves*  
 Voc. *O calves, or calves*  
 Abl. *In calves*

Plural.  
 Nom. *Men*  
 Gen. *Of men*  
 Dat. *To, or for men*  
 Acc. *Men*  
 Voc. *O men, or men*  
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| Late              | Later, or latter | Latest, or last  |
| Little            | Less             | Least            |
| Often             | Often            | Oftenest         |

*Note*, the superlative of some words is formed by adding the adverb *most* to the end of them ; as

|        |        |                      |
|--------|--------|----------------------|
| Up     | Upper  | Uppermost, or upmost |
| Above  | Over   | Overmost             |
| Behind | Hinder | Hindermost           |

|                |               |                             |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Beneath</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Nethermost</i>           |
| <i>Face</i>    | <i>Former</i> | <i>Foremost</i>             |
|                | <i>Utter</i>  | <i>Uttermost, or utmost</i> |
|                | <i>Outer</i>  | <i>Outermost</i>            |
|                | <i>Under</i>  | <i>Undermost</i>            |

*Note also, most is sometimes added to a substantive, as topmost, southmost.*

### Of a PRONOUN.

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Pronouns are of two kinds, *substantives* and *adjectives*.

#### Of Pronouns Substantive.

Pronouns *substantive* are *I, thou, he, she, it*, with their plurals *we, ye, or you, they*.

Pronouns *substantive* admit of *number, person, gender and case*.

#### Of NUMBER.

The number of pronouns, like those of substantives, are two, the *singular* and the *plural*.

#### Of PERSON.

The *persons* of pronouns are three in both numbers.

Singular. { *I* is the first person  
                   { *Thou* is the second person  
                   { *He, she, or it* is the third person

Plural. { *We* is the first person  
               { *Ye, or you* is the second person  
               { *They* is the third person.

*Obs.* When a person speaks of himself, he says *I*; when to a person, he says *thou, or you*; when of a person, he says *he, she*; when of a thing, he says *it*; when of himself and another person or persons, he says *we*; when to two or more persons, he says *ye or you*; when of two or more persons or things, he says *they*.

*Note.* *You* is properly speaking the second person plural, but it is by way of complaisance or civility applied to one person, as well as more.

OF GENDER.

Gender has respect only to the third person singular of the pronouns *he, she, it*.

*He* is masculine—*She* is feminine—*It* is neuter.

OF CASE.

Pronouns *substantives* are declined with six cases in the manner following :

| Singular.                                        |  | Plural.                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------|--|
| Nom. <i>I</i>                                    |  | Nom. <i>We</i>                               |  |
| Gen. <i>Of me</i>                                |  | Gen. <i>Of us</i>                            |  |
| Dat. <i>To, or for me</i>                        |  | Dat. <i>To, or for us</i>                    |  |
| Acc. <i>Me</i>                                   |  | Acc. <i>Us</i>                               |  |
| Voc. <i>is wanting</i>                           |  | Voc. <i>is wanting</i>                       |  |
| Abl. <i>By me</i>                                |  | Abl. <i>By us</i>                            |  |
| Singular.                                        |  | Plural.                                      |  |
| Nom. <i>Thou, or you</i>                         |  | Nom. <i>Ye, or you</i>                       |  |
| Gen. <i>Of thee, or you</i>                      |  | Gen. <i>Of you</i>                           |  |
| Dat. <i>To, or for thee, or you</i>              |  | Dat. <i>To, or for you</i>                   |  |
| Acc. <i>Thee, or you</i>                         |  | Acc. <i>You</i>                              |  |
| Voc. <i>O thee, or you ; or<br/>thou, or you</i> |  | Voc. <i>O ye, or you ; or ye,<br/>or you</i> |  |
| Abl. <i>By thee, or you</i>                      |  | Abl. <i>By you</i>                           |  |
| Singular.                                        |  | Plural.                                      |  |
| Nom. <i>He</i>                                   |  | Nom. <i>They</i>                             |  |
| Gen. <i>Of him</i>                               |  | Gen. <i>Of them</i>                          |  |
| Dat. <i>To, or for him</i>                       |  | Dat. <i>To, or for them</i>                  |  |
| Acc. <i>Him</i>                                  |  | Acc. <i>Them</i>                             |  |
| Voc. <i>is wanting</i>                           |  | Voc. <i>is wanting</i>                       |  |
| Abl. <i>By him</i>                               |  | Abl. <i>By them</i>                          |  |
| Singular.                                        |  | Plural.                                      |  |
| Nom. <i>She</i>                                  |  | Nom. <i>They</i>                             |  |
| Gen. <i>Of her</i>                               |  | Gen. <i>Of them</i>                          |  |
| Dat. <i>To, or for her</i>                       |  | Dat. <i>To, or for them</i>                  |  |
| Acc. <i>Her</i>                                  |  | Acc. <i>Them</i>                             |  |
| Voc. <i>is wanting</i>                           |  | Voc. <i>is wanting</i>                       |  |
| Abl. <i>By her</i>                               |  | Abl. <i>By them</i>                          |  |



| Singular.                 | Plural.                     |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Nom. <i>It</i>            | Nom. <i>They</i>            |
| Gen. <i>Of it</i>         | Gen. <i>Of them</i>         |
| Dat. <i>To, or for it</i> | Dat. <i>To, or for them</i> |
| Acc. <i>It</i>            | Acc. <i>Them</i>            |
| Voc. <i>is wanting</i>    | Voc. <i>is wanting</i>      |
| Abl. <i>By it</i>         | Abl. <i>By them</i>         |

*Note*, as articles are associated to such words, *only* as require *defining*; and as pronouns are either such, as are as *definite* as may be, or being *indefinite* cannot properly be made otherwise, they therefore do not admit of the article before them.

### Of Pronouns Adjective.

*Pronouns adjective* are of five kinds, *possessive*, *relative*, *interrogative*, *definitive* and *distributive*.

*Possessive* pronouns, so called because they denote *possession* or *property*, are *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *their*.

*Note*, they are sometimes used to express the *cause* or *author* of a thing; as *this is your doing*; that is, you are the *cause* of this.

As they are *adjectives*, they are joined without varying their termination to substantives in both numbers, and in all cases; except that, when their substantives are understood, or they answer a question, *my* becomes *mine*; *thy*, *thine*; *our*, *ours*; *your*, *yours*; *her*, *hers*; *their*, *theirs*.

*Relative* pronouns, so called because they relate to some word or phrase going before, which is thence called the *antecedent*, are *who*, *which*, *that*, *what*.

*Who* is of both numbers, and is thus decline.

### Singular and Plural.

|                                         |                          |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Nom. <i>Who</i> .                       | Acc. <i>Whom</i> .       |
| Gen. <i>Of whom</i> , or <i>whose</i> . | Voc. <i>is wanting</i> . |
| Dat. <i>To, or for whom</i> .           | Abl. <i>With whom</i> .  |

*which*, *that* and *what* are likewise of both numbers, but without varying their termination; except that  
*whose*

*whose* is sometimes used, especially among the poets, as the genitive of *which*.

Thus, "Is there any other *doctrins*, *whose* followers are punished?"

ADDISON.

"Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste  
Brought death into the world, and all our woe."

MILTON.

*Interrogative* pronouns, so called because they are used in asking questions, are *who*, *which*, *what*.

They are under the same circumstances with the relatives in respect to number and declension.

*Definitive* pronouns, so called because they are used to define or limit the substantive they represent, or are joined to, are *this*, *that*, *another*, *other*, *any*, *some*, *one*, *none*, the *same*.

*This*, *that*, *another*, *other*, are thus declined.

| Singular.                              |  | Plural.                               |  |
|----------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Nom. <i>This</i>                       |  | Nom. <i>These</i>                     |  |
| Gen. <i>Of this</i>                    |  | Gen. <i>Of these</i>                  |  |
| Dat. <i>To</i> , or <i>for this</i>    |  | Dat. <i>To</i> , or <i>for these</i>  |  |
| Acc. <i>This</i>                       |  | Acc. <i>These</i>                     |  |
| Voc. <i>is wanting</i>                 |  | Voc. <i>is wanting</i>                |  |
| Abl. <i>With this</i>                  |  | Abl. <i>With these</i>                |  |
| Singular.                              |  | Plural.                               |  |
| Nom. <i>That</i>                       |  | Nom. <i>Those</i>                     |  |
| Gen. <i>Of that</i>                    |  | Gen. <i>Of those</i>                  |  |
| Dat. <i>To</i> , or <i>for that</i>    |  | Dat. <i>To</i> , or <i>for those</i>  |  |
| Acc. <i>That</i>                       |  | Acc. <i>Those</i>                     |  |
| Voc. <i>is wanting</i>                 |  | Voc. <i>is wanting</i>                |  |
| Abl. <i>With that</i>                  |  | Abl. <i>With those</i>                |  |
| Singular.                              |  | Plural.                               |  |
| Nom. <i>Another</i>                    |  | Nom. <i>Others</i>                    |  |
| Gen. <i>Of another</i>                 |  | Gen. <i>Of others</i>                 |  |
| Dat. <i>To</i> , or <i>for another</i> |  | Dat. <i>To</i> , or <i>for others</i> |  |
| Acc. <i>Another</i>                    |  | Acc. <i>Others</i>                    |  |
| Voc. <i>is wanting</i>                 |  | Voc. <i>is wanting</i>                |  |
| Abl. <i>With another</i>               |  | Abl. <i>With others</i>               |  |

Singular.

| Singular.                        | Plural.                           |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Nom. <i>The other</i>            | Nom. <i>The others</i>            |
| Gen. <i>Of the other</i>         | Gen. <i>Of the others</i>         |
| Dat. <i>To, or for the other</i> | Dat. <i>To, or for the others</i> |
| Acc. <i>The other</i>            | Acc. <i>The others</i>            |
| Voc. <i>is wanting</i>           | Voc. <i>is wanting</i>            |
| Abl. <i>With the other</i>       | Abl. <i>With the others</i>       |

*Obs.* *Other* makes *others* in the plural number, when its substantive is not joined to it, but referred to, or understood; as some boys were reading, *others* were writing.

*Any, some, the same,* are joined without varying their termination to substantives in both numbers, and in all cases.

*One* is joined to substantives in the singular numbers only.

*None* is never used with a substantive, but shews that it is to be understood; as there is *none* that doth good; that is, *no man*.

*Note.* *One* is sometimes used in an indefinite sense; as *one* is apt to think; that is *any one*.

*Distributive* pronouns, so called, because they relate to a number of persons or things taken singly, are *each, every, either, neither, whether*.

*Each* relates to two or more persons or things, and signifies *both* or *all* of them taken separately.

*Either* relates to two persons or things taken separately, and signifies *the one, or the other*.

*Neither* relates to two persons or things taken separately, and signifies *not one, nor other*.

*Whether* relates to two persons or things taken separately, and signifies *which* of the two.

They are without variation in their declension.

*Own* is joined to possessives in both numbers; as *my own money, your own horses*.

*Self*, which in the plural makes *selves*, when joined to possessives, partakes of the nature of a noun; as *myself, herself*.

They



They are both used to express energy or distinction.

As, I delivered it with my *own* hands; that is, *not by the hands of another*.

He went *himself*; that is, *he and no one else*.

*Note*, *himself*, *itself*, and *themselves*, are by custom, but very improperly, substituted for *his-self*, *it-self*, and *their-selves* in the nominative case.

Of a VERB.

A *verb* is a word which signifies *doing*, *suffering*, or *being*, with the designation of number, person, mood, and tense.

Verbs are variously divided: with respect to the subject they are divided into *active*, *passive* and *neuter*; with respect to their inflection, they are divided into *regular* and *irregular*; *personal* and *impersonal*.

A verb is called *active*, because it expresses action; as *I rule*, *I punish*, &c. which signify the action of *ruling*, *punishing*.

A verb active is either *transitive* or *intransitive*.

*Transitive*, when the action passes over to the noun following; as *I rule a kingdom*.

*Intransitive*, when the action does not pass over, but terminates in the agent; as *I walk*.

A verb is called *passive*, because it expresses passion, or the receiving of an action; as *I am ruled*.

A verb is called *neuter*, because it expresses neither action nor passion, but being, or a state or condition of being; as *I am*, *I sleep*.

All verbs neuter are *intransitive*.

*Obs.* As the construction of the verb active intransitive, and of the verb neuter is the same, but their different meaning not always clear; Grammarians, in order to avoid perplexity, have given them both the name of verbs neuter.

There are also other verbs, by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated, called therefore *auxiliary* or *helping* verbs; they are *shall*, *will*,

*will, may, can, do, have, be*, with their variations, and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

### OF NUMBER and PERSON.

Verbs have two numbers, *singular* and *plural*; and three persons in each number; viz. *I, thou, he, she, or it*; *we, ye, or you, they*.

### OF MOOD.

A *mood* is a particular form of the verb, denoting the manner in which the thing is *done*, or *suffered*; or expressing an intencion of mind concerning such *being, doing, or suffering*.

There are five moods, the *indicative, imperative, potential, subjunctive*, and *infinitive*.

The *indicative* mood simply declareth or affirmeth a thing; as *I call*; or also asketh a question; as *do I call?*

The *imperative* mood commandeth, entreateth, exhorteth, or permitteth; as *go thou*; *let us stay*; *mind ye*; *let them play*.

The *potential* mood implieth power, possibility, liberty, will, obligation, or necessity; as *I can walk*; *I can read*; *I would know*; *I must write*.

The *subjunctive* mood mentioneth a thing conditionally, as by way of supposition, and differeth from the potential mood only as it takes a conjunction before it, and is subjoined to some other verb in the same sentence upon which it depends; as *if I advise*; or *if I may advise*.

The *infinitive* mood is used in an unlimited sense, without either number or person, or nominative case before it; and is commonly known by the sign *to*; as *to love*.

The *participle* is a certain form of a verb, and like it denotes, *being, doing, or suffering*, with the designation of time (supradictum).

*Note*, when it has no respect to time; or when it is joined to a substantive to express the property or quality

lity

lity of it, so becomes an adjective; as a *gurgling stream*, a *learned man*.

OF TENSE.

*Tense* being the distinction of time can, properly speaking have only three variations, the present, past, and future: yet in order to mark it more distinctly, Grammarians have subdivided it into three more; so that time is made to consist of six variations, the *present*, the *preterimperfect*, the *preterperfect*, the *preterpluperfect*, the *future imperfect*, and the *future perfect*.

The *present tense* represents the action as now doing; as *I dine*, or *am now dining*.

The *preterimperfect tense* represents the action as doing at a certain time past, but not finished; as *I dined*, or *was then dining*.

The *preterperfect tense* represents the action as completely finished; as *I have dined*, or *have been dining*.

The *preterpluperfect tense* represents the action as more than completely finished; or as finished before a former time to which it refers; as *I had dined*, suppose before one o'clock.

The *future imperfect tense* represents the action as yet to come, with or without respect to the time when; as *I shall*, or *will dine*.

The *future perfect tense* represents the action to be finished at a certain time to come; as *I shall*, or *will have dined*, suppose at one o'clock.

Of the Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verbs

*shall* and *will*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Future imperfect Tense,

Singular.

Plural.

1 *I shall*, or *will*

1 *We shall*, or *will*

2 *Thou shalt*, or *wilt*; or  
*you shall*, or *will*

2 *Ye*, or *you shall*, or  
*will*

3 *He shall*, or *will*

3 *They shall*, or *will*

Note, *will* is sometimes a principal verb; as *I will*, *I willed*, *I have willed*, &c.

POTENTIAL



# OF ETYMOLOGY.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

### Preterimperfect Tense.

#### Singular.

- 1 *I should, or would*
- 2 *Thou shouldst, or wouldst*
- 3 *He should, or would.*

#### Plural.

- 1 *We should, or would*
- 2 *Ye, or you should, or would*
- 3 *They should, or would*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

### Future imperfect Tense.

If

#### Singular.

- 1 *I shall, or will*
- 2 *Thou, or you shall, or will*
- 3 *He shall, or will*

#### Plural.

- 1 *We shall, or will*
- 2 *Ye, or you shall, or will*
- 3 *They shall, or will*

*Note, shall and will are applied to express contrary meanings. Shall in the first persons simply foretells; in the second and third persons promises, commands, or threatens: Will, on the contrary, in the first persons promises, or threatens; in the second and third persons only foretells; except in interrogative sentences, when they have for the most part a quite contrary effect. Should denotes obligation, and would inclination of will; but they are often used to express simple event only.*

### Of the Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verbs

#### May, or can, or must.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

### Present Tense.

#### Singular.

- 1 *I may, or can, or must*
- 2 *Thou mayst, or canst, or must, or you may, or can or must*
- 3 *He may, or can, or must*

#### Plural.

- 1 *We may, or can, or must*
- 2 *Ye, or you may, or can, or must*
- 3 *They may, or can, or must*

### Preterimperfect Tense.

- 1 *I might, or could*
- 2 *Thou mightst, or couldst, or you might, or could*
- 3 *He might, or could*

- 1 *We might, or could*
- 2 *Ye, or you might, or could*
- 3 *They might, or could*

*Note,*

*Note, May is used to signify a liberty of doing a thing, and can a power. Must is used to signify necessity. Might is also used to signify liberty, and could power, but supposes some condition to be annexed to it; as I might do it, if I pleased; I could do it, but I will not.*

*Of the Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb Do.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

| Singular.                           | Plural.         |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 I do                              | 1 We do         |
| 2 Thou dost, or doest; or<br>you do | 2 Ye, or you do |
| 3 He doeth, doth, or does           | 3 They do       |

Preterimperfect Tense.

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 I did                  | 1 We did         |
| 2 Thou didst; or you did | 2 Ye, or you did |
| 3 He did                 | 3 They did       |

*Note, it has already been remarked that you, though it be the second person plural, is used in the singular number instead of thou; but then the verb must agree with it in the plural number; for we do not say you doest, but you do.*

*Note also, Does in the third person singular is used in the familiar stile only.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

| If Singular.      | Plural.         |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 I do            | 1 We do         |
| 2 Thou, or you do | 2 Ye, or you do |
| 3 He do           | 3 They do       |

Preterimperfect Tense.

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 I did            | 1 We did         |
| 2 Thou, or you did | 2 Ye, or you did |
| 3 He did           | 3 They did       |

## OF ETYMOLOGY.

*Of the Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb  
Have.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD:

## Present Tense.

## Singular.

- 1 *I have*
- 2 *Thou hast ; or you have*
- 3 *He hath, or has*

## Plural.

- 1 *We have*
- 2 *Ye, or you have.*
- 3 *They have*

*Note, Has in the third person singular is used in the familiar stile only.*

## Preterimperfect Tense.

- 1 *I had*
- 2 *Thou hadst ; or you had*
- 3 *He had*

- 1 *We had*
- 2 *Ye, or you had*
- 3 *They had*

## Future imperfect Tense,

- 1 *I shall, or will have*
- 2 *Thou shalt, or wilt have ;  
or you shall, or will have*
- 3 *He shall, or will have*

- 1 *We shall, or will have*
- 2 *Ye, or you shall, or will  
have*
- 3 *They shall, or will have*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Singular.

- 1 *Let me have*
- 2 *Have thou, or you ; or  
do thou, or you have*
- 3 *Let him have*

## Plural.

- 1 *Let us have*
- 2 *Have ye, or you ; or do  
ye, or you have.*
- 3 *Let them have*

*Note, Let is used to signify permission, as also praying, exhorting, and commanding.*

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present Tense.

## Singular.

- 1 *I may, can, or must have*
- 2 *Thou mayst, canst, or  
must have ; or you may,  
can, or must have*
- 3 *He may, can, or must  
have*

## Plural,

- 3 *We may, can, or must  
have*
- 2 *Ye, or you may, can, or  
must have*
- 3 *They may, can, or must  
have*

Preter-



Preterimperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 *I might, could, should, or would have*
- 2 *Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, or wouldst have; or you might, could, should, or would have*
- 3 *He might, could, should, or would have*

Plural.

- 1 *We might, could, should, or would have*
- 2 *Ye, or you might, could, should, or would have*
- 3 *They might, could, should, or would have*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

If Singular.

- 1 *I have*
- 2 *Thou, or you have*
- 3 *He have*

Plural.

- 1 *We have*
- 2 *Ye, or you have*
- 3 *They have*

Preterimperfect Tense.

- 1 *I had*
- 2 *Thou, or you had*
- 3 *He had*

- 1 *We had*
- 2 *Ye, or you had*
- 3 *They had*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*To have.*

Perfect.

*To have had.*

Future.

*To be about to have.*

Participles.

Present, *having.* Perfect, *had.* Compound perfect, *having had.* Future, *being about to have.*

*Note, Do and have are not only auxiliary, but also principal verbs; as I do; I have done; I have, I have had, &c.*

*Of the Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb Be.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

- 1 *I am*
- 2 *Thou art; or you are*
- 3 *He is*

Plural.

- 1 *We are*
- 2 *Ye, or you are*
- 3 *They are*

F 2

Preter-

## Preterimperfect Tense.

| Singular.                        | Plural.                  |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <i>I was</i>                   | 1 <i>We were</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou wast ; or you were</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you were</i> |
| 3 <i>He was</i>                  | 3 <i>They were</i>       |

## Preterperfect Tense.

|                                            |                               |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I have been</i>                       | 1 <i>We have been</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou hast been ; or you have been</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you have been</i> |
| 3 <i>He hath, or has been</i>              | 3 <i>They have been</i>       |

## Preterpluperfect Tense.

|                                            |                              |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I had been</i>                        | 1 <i>We had been</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou hadst been ; or you had been</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you had been</i> |
| 3 <i>He had been</i>                       | 3 <i>They had been</i>       |

## Future imperfect Tense.

|                                                          |                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I shall or will be</i>                              | 1 <i>We shall or will be</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou shalt or wilt be ; or you shall or will be</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you shall or will be</i> |
| 3 <i>He shall or will be</i>                             | 3 <i>They shall or will be</i>       |

## Future perfect Tense.

|                                                                        |                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I shall or will have been</i>                                     | 1 <i>We shall or will have been</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou shalt or wilt have been ; or you shall or will have been</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you shall or will have been</i> |
| 3 <i>He shall or will have been</i>                                    | 3 <i>They shall or will have been</i>       |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| Singular.                                        | Plural.                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Let me be</i>                               | 1 <i>Let us be</i>                          |
| 2 <i>Be thou, or you ; or do thou, or you be</i> | 2 <i>Be ye, or you ; or do ye or you be</i> |
| 3 <i>Let him be</i>                              | 3 <i>Let them be</i>                        |

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present Tense.

| Singular.                                                            | Plural.                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I may, can, or must be</i>                                      | 1 <i>We may, can, or must be</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou mayst, canst, or must be ; or you may, can, or must be</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you may, can, or must be</i> |
| 3 <i>He may, can, or must be</i>                                     | 3 <i>They may, can, or must be</i>       |

Preter-

## Preterimperfect Tense.

## Singular.

- 1 *I might, could, should, or would be*
- 2 *Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, or wouldst be; or you might, could, should, or would be*
- 3 *He might, could, should, or would be*

## Plural.

- 1 *We might, could, should, or would be*
- 2 *Ye, or you might, could, should, or would be*
- 3 *They might, could, should, or would be*

## Preterperfect Tense.

- 1 *I may, can, or must have been*
- 2 *Thou mayst, canst, or must have been; or you may, can, or must have been*
- 3 *He may, can, or must have been*

- 1 *We may, can, or must have been*
- 2 *Ye, or you may, can, or must have been*
- 3 *They may, can, or must have been*

## Preterpluperfect Tense.

- 1 *I might, could, should, or would have been*
- 2 *Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, or wouldst have been; or you might, could, should, or would have been*
- 3 *He might, could, should, or would have been*

- 1 *We might, could, should, or would have been*
- 2 *Ye, or you might, could, should, or would have been*
- 3 *They might, could, should, or would have been*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

## If Singular.

- 1 *I be*
- 2 *Thou be, or beest; or you be*
- 3 *He be*

## Plural.

- 1 *We be*
- 2 *Ye, or you be*
- 3 *They be*

## Preterimperfect Tense.

- 1 *I were*
- 2 *Thou wert; or you were*
- 3 *He were*

- 1 *We were*
- 2 *Ye, or you were*
- 3 *They were*



## Preterperfect Tense.

- |                                            |                               |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I have been</i>                       | 1 <i>We have been</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou have been ; or you have been</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you have been</i> |
| 3 <i>He have been</i>                      | 2 <i>They have been</i>       |

## Preterpluperfect Tense.

- |                                          |                              |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I had been</i>                      | 1 <i>We had been</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou had been ; or you had been</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you had been</i> |
| 3 <i>He had been</i>                     | 3 <i>They had been</i>       |

## Future imperfect Tense.

- | Singular.                                                | Plural.                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I shall or will be</i>                              | 1 <i>We shall or will be</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou shall or will be ; or you shall or will be</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you shall or will be</i> |
| 3 <i>He shall or will be</i>                             | 3 <i>They shall or will be</i>       |

## Future perfect Tense.

- |                                                                        |                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I shall or will have been</i>                                     | 1 <i>We shall or will have been</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou shall or will have been ; or you shall or will have been</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you shall or will have been</i> |
| 3 <i>He shall or will have been</i>                                    | 3 <i>They shall or will have been</i>       |

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

*To be.*

## Preterperfect Tense.

*To have been.*

## Future Tense:

*To be about to be.*

## Participles.

Present, *being*. Perfect, *been*. Compound perfect, *having been*. Future, *being about to be*.

Note, *Be* as a principal has the same inflexion : It is then only an auxiliary when it is followed by a participle.

*Of the Conjugation of Regular Verbs.***Active.**

Verbs active are called regular, when they form their preterimperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their participle perfect in *ed*; thus,

*To call.*

**INDICATIVE MOOD.****Present Tense.****Singular.**

- 1 *I call, or do call*
- 2 *Thou callest, or dost call;  
or you call, or do call*
- 3 *He calleth, or calls; or  
doth, or does call*

**Plural.**

- 1 *We call, or do call*
- 2 *Ye, or you call, or do call*
- 3 *They call, or do call*

**Preterimperfect Tense.**

- |                                                                           |                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I called, or did call</i>                                            | 1 <i>We called, or did call</i>             |
| 2 <i>Thou calledst, or didst<br/>call; or you called, or did<br/>call</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you called, or did<br/>call</i> |
| 3 <i>He called, or did call</i>                                           | 3 <i>They called, or did call</i>           |

**Preterperfect Tense.**

- |                                                   |                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I have called</i>                            | 1 <i>We have called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou hast called; or you<br/>have called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you have called</i> |
| 3 <i>He hath, or has called</i>                   | 3 <i>They have called</i>       |

**Preterpluperfect Tense.**

- |                                                   |                                |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I had called</i>                             | 1 <i>We had called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou hadst called; or you<br/>had called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you had called</i> |
| 3 <i>He had called</i>                            | 3 <i>They had called</i>       |

**Future imperfect Tense.**

- |                                                                   |                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I shall, or will call</i>                                    | 1 <i>We shall, or will call</i>             |
| 2 <i>Thou shalt, or wilt call;<br/>or you shall, or will call</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you shall, or will<br/>call</i> |
| 3 <i>He shall, or will call</i>                                   | 3 <i>They shall, or will call</i>           |

**Future**

## Future perfect Tense.

## Singular.

- 1 *I shall, or will have called*
- 2 *Thou shalt, or wilt have called; or you shall or will have called*
- 3 *He shall or will have called*

## Plural.

- 1 *We shall, or will have called*
- 2 *Ye, or you shall, or will have called*
- 3 *They shall, or will have called*

Sometimes the present and preterimperfect tenses are formed by subjoining the principal verb to the same tenses of the auxiliary verb *do* through all its persons, when they are intended to express the action itself, or the time of it with greater force and distinction; as *I do insist upon it*; *I did insist upon it*, are much stronger expressions than *I insist upon it*; *I insisted upon it*.

*Do* and *did* are also frequently used in interrogative and negative sentences; as *do I write?* *I do not write*; *I did not write*: as also to supply the place of another verb; as *I do not write so fast, as you do*. *I did not write so fast, as you did*.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Singular.

- 1 *Let me call*
- 2 *Call thou, or you; or do thou, or you call*
- 3 *Let him call*

## Plural.

- 1 *Let us call*
- 2 *Call ye, or you, or do ye, or you call*
- 3 *Let them call*

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present Tense.

## Singular.

- 1 *I may, can, or must call*
- 2 *Thou mayst, canst, or must call; or you may, can, or must call*
- 3 *He may, can, or must call*

## Plural.

- 1 *We may, can, or must call*
- 2 *Ye, or you may, can, or must call*
- 3 *They may, can, or must call*

Preter-



## Preterimperfect Tense.

| Singular.                                                                                             | Plural.                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I might, could, should, or would call</i>                                                        | 1 <i>We might, could, should, or would call</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, or wouldst call; or you might, could, should, or would call</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you might, could, should, or would call</i> |
| 3 <i>He might, could, should, or would call</i>                                                       | 3 <i>They might, could, should, or would call</i>       |

## Preterperfect Tense:

|                                                                                       |                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I may, can, or must have called</i>                                              | 1 <i>We may, can, or must have called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou mayst, canst, or must have called; or you may, can, or must have called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you may, can, or must have called</i> |
| 3 <i>He may, can, or must have called</i>                                             | 3 <i>They may, can, or must have called</i>       |

## Preterpluperfect Tense.

|                                                                                                                     |                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I might, could, should, or would have called</i>                                                               | 1 <i>We might, could, should, or would have called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, or wouldst have called; or you might, could, should, or would have called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you might, could, should, or would have called</i> |
| 3 <i>He might, could, should, or would have called</i>                                                              | 3 <i>They might, could, should, or would have called</i>       |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

| If Singular.               | Plural.                  |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <i>I call</i>            | 1 <i>We call</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou, or you call</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you call</i> |
| 3 <i>He call</i>           | 3 <i>They call</i>       |

Preter-

## Preterimperfect Tense.

| Singular.                    | Plural.                    |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 <i>I called</i>            | 1 <i>We called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou, or you called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you called</i> |
| 3 <i>He called</i>           | 3 <i>They called</i>       |

## Preterperfect Tenses.

|                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I have called</i>            | 1 <i>We have called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou, or you have called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you have called</i> |
| 3 <i>He have called</i>           | 3 <i>They have called</i>       |

## Preterpluperfect Tense.

|                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I had called</i>            | 1 <i>We had called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou, or you had called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you had called</i> |
| 3 <i>He had called</i>           | 3 <i>They had called</i>       |

## Future imperfect Tense.

|                                           |                                         |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I shall, or will call</i>            | 1 <i>We shall, or will call</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou, or you shall, or will call</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you shall, or will call</i> |
| 3 <i>He shall, or will call</i>           | 3 <i>They shall, or will call</i>       |

## Future perfect Tense.

|                                                  |                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I shall, or will have called</i>            | 1 <i>We shall, or will have called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou, or you shall, or will have called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you shall, or will have called</i> |
| 3 <i>He shall, or will have called</i>           | 3 <i>They shall, or will have called</i>       |

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense,

*To call,*

## Preterperfect Tense.

*To have called.*

## Future Tense.

*To be about to call.*

## Participles.

Present, *calling.* Perfect, *called.* Compound perfect, *having called.* Future, *being about to call.*

*Note,* sometimes a verb is conjugated in an active or a neuter sense, by subjoining its participle in *ing* to the several tenses of the auxiliary verb *to be*, when it

is intended to express the state as not completed at the time to which the tense relates ; as *I am reading*, *they were sleeping*, *we shall be walking*, &c. and sometimes in the passive sense ; as *the house is building*, *the letters were writing*, &c.

*Of the Formation of the Tenses of Regular Verbs.*

Active.

Tenses are called *simple* or *compound*.

*Simple*, when they are conjugated by terminations only, without the help of another verb.

*Compound*, when they are composed of the principal verb itself, or the participle perfect, and the several tenses of the auxiliary verbs.

*Of the INDICATIVE MOOD.*

Present Tense.

The first person singular is the principal verb itself ; as *I love*, *I call*. The second person is formed by subjoining *st* to the first person, if it end with *e* ; or *est*, if with any other letter ; as *thou lovest* ; *thou callest*. The third person is formed by subjoining *th* or *s* to the first person, if it end with *e* ; or *eth* or *s*, if with any other letter ; as *he loveth* or *loves* ; *he calleth*, or *calls*. All the rest are the same with the first person singular.

Preterimperfect Tense.

The first person singular is formed by subjoining *d* to the first person singular of the present tense, if it end with *e* ; or *ed*, if with any other letter ; as *I loved*, *I called*. The second person is formed by subjoining *dst*, to the first person singular of the present tense, if it end with *e* ; or *edst*, if with any other letter ; as *thou lovedst* ; *thou calledst*. All the rest are the same with the first person singular.

*Note,*



*Note*, if *y* be the last letter of the present tense, and make no part of a diphthong, it is changed in the preterimperfect tense into *i*; as *I carry*; *I carried*.

#### Preterperfect Tense.

The preterperfect tense is formed in all its persons, by prefixing the same persons of the present tense of the auxiliary verb *have* to the participle perfect of the principal verb; as *I have loved*; *thou hast loved*; or *you have loved*; *he hath*, or *has loved*, &c. *I have called*; *thou hast called*; or *you have called*; *he hath*, or *has called*, &c.

#### Preterpluperfect Tense.

The preterpluperfect tense is formed in all its persons, by prefixing the same persons of the preterimperfect tense of the auxiliary verb *have* to the participle perfect or the principal verb; as *I had loved*; *thou hadst loved*; or *you had loved*; *he had loved*, &c. *I had called*; *thou hadst called*; or *you had called*; *he had called*, &c.

#### Future imperfect Tense.

The future imperfect tense is formed in all its persons, by prefixing the same persons of the future imperfect tense of the auxiliary verbs *shall* or *will* to the principal verb itself; as *I shall or will love*; *thou shalt or wilt love*; or *you shall or will love*; *he shall or will love*, &c. *I shall or will call*; *thou shalt or wilt call*; or *you shall or will call*; *he shall or will call*, &c.

#### Future perfect Tense.

The future perfect tense is formed in all its persons, by prefixing the same persons of the future imperfect tense of the auxiliary verb *have* to the participle perfect of the principal verb; as *I shall or will have loved*; *thou shalt or wilt have loved*; or *you shall or will have loved*; *he shall or will have loved*, &c. *I shall or will have called*; *thou shalt or wilt have called*; or *you shall or will have called*; *he shall or will have called*.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

The imperative mood is formed in the first and third persons of both numbers, by turning their respective nominative cases into the accusative, and prefixing the auxiliary verb *let* to them ; and in the second person of both numbers, by prefixing the auxiliary verb *do* to their respective nominative cases, and subjoining the principal verb to both ; as *let me love ; let him love ; let us love ; let them love ; do thou love ; do ye, or you love ; let me call ; let him call ; let us call ; let them call ; do thou call, do ye or you call.*

*Note*, the second person in both numbers, is frequently formed by placing its respective nominative case after the principal verb itself ; as *love thou, or you ; love ye, or you. Call thou or you ; call ye or you.*

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present Tense.

The present tense is formed in all its persons by prefixing the same persons of the present tense of the auxiliary verbs *may, can, or must*, to the principal verb itself ; as *I may, can, or must love ; thou mayst, canst, or must love ; or you may, can, or must love ; he may, can, or must love, &c. I may, can, or must call ; thou mayst, canst, or must call ; or you may, can, or must call ; he may, can, or must call, &c.*

## Preterimperfect Tense.

The preterimperfect tense is formed in all its persons by prefixing the same persons of the preterimperfect tense of the auxiliary verbs *may, can, shall or will*, to the principal verb itself ; as *I might, could, should or would love ; thou mightst, couldst, shouldst or wouldst love ; or you might, could, should or would love ; he might, could, should or would love, &c. I might, could, should or would call ; thou mightst, couldst, shouldst or wouldst call ; or you might, could, should or would call ; he might, could, should or would call, &c.*

## Preterperfect Tense.

The preterperfect tense is formed in all its persons by prefixing the same persons of the present tense of the auxiliary verb *have* of the same mood to the participle perfect of the principal verb; as *I may, can, or must have loved*; *thou mayst, canst, or must have loved*, or *you may, can, or must have loved*; *he may, can, or must have loved*, &c. *I may, can, or must have called*; *thou mayst, canst, or must have called*, or *you may, can, or must have called*; *he may, can, or must have called*, &c.

## Preterpluperfect Tense.

The preterpluperfect tense is formed in all its persons by prefixing the same persons of the preterimperfect tense of the auxiliary verb *have* of the same mood to the participle perfect of the principal verb; as *I might, could, should, or would have loved*; *thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, or wouldst have loved*, or *you might, could, should, or would have loved*; *he might, could, should, or would have loved*, &c. *I might, could, should, or would have called*; *thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, or wouldst have called* or *you might, could, should, or would have called*; *he might, could, should, or would have called*, &c.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

The subjunctive mood is formed in all respects like the indicative mood, with this difference, that, whereas in the indicative mood the second and third persons singular of the present and preterperfect tense, and the second person singular of the other tenses differ from the first person singular of their respective tenses; in the subjunctive mood they are always the same with it.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

The present tense is the principal verb itself; as *to love, to call*.

The



## Preterperfect Tense.

The preterperfect tense is formed by prefixing the infinitive mood present tense of the auxiliary verb *have* to the participle perfect of the principal verb; as *to have loved*; *to have called*.

## Future Tense.

The future tense is formed by prefixing the forms *to be about* to the present tense; as *to be about to love*; *to be about to call*.

## Participles.

## Present.

The participle present is formed by subjoining *ing* to the principal verb; as *call, calling*. But if the principal verb end with *e*, the *e* is omitted, and *ing* subjoined to the rest of the word; as *love, loving*.

## Perfect.

The participle perfect is formed by subjoining *d* to the principal verb, if it end with *e*, or *ed*, if with any other letter; as *love, loved*; *call, called*.

## Compound Perfect.

The participle compound perfect is formed by prefixing the participle present of the auxiliary verb *have* to the participle perfect of the principal verb; as *having loved*; *having called*.

## Future.

The participle future is formed by prefixing the forms *being about*, to the present tense of the infinitive mood; as *being about to love*; *being about to call*.

*Note*, the forms *to be about, being about*, which are set down in the future of the infinitive mood, and in the participle future, are little used at present: for the participle *going* is now commonly made use of instead of *about*; as *to be going to call*: but this is only in the language of conversation.

W. B.

*Obs.* When one auxiliary only is joined to the verb, the auxiliary goes through all the variations of person and number, and the verb itself continues invariably

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the same: But when there are more than one auxiliary joined to the verb, the first of them is varied according to person and number.

### *Of the Conjugation of Regular Verbs.* Passive.

Regular verbs passive are formed in their several moods and tenses, by having the several forms of the verb *to be* prefixed to the participle perfect active; thus  
*To be called.*

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Tense.

| Singular.                                   | Plural.                        |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I am called</i>                        | 1 <i>We are called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou art called; or you are called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you are called</i> |
| 3 <i>He is called</i>                       | 3 <i>They are called</i>       |

#### Preterimperfect Tense.

|                                               |                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I was called</i>                         | 1 <i>We were called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou wast called; or you were called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you were called</i> |
| 3 <i>He was called</i>                        | 3 <i>They were called</i>       |

#### Preterperfect Tense.

|                                                         |                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I have been called</i>                             | 1 <i>We have been called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou hast been called; or you have been called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you have been called</i> |
| 3 <i>He hath, or has been called</i>                    | 3 <i>They have been called</i>       |

#### Preterpluperfect Tense.

|                                                         |                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I had been called</i>                              | 1 <i>We had been called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou hadst been called; or you had been called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you had been called</i> |
| 3 <i>He had been called</i>                             | 3 <i>They had been called</i>       |

#### Future imperfect Tense.

|                                                                        |                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>I shall, or will be called</i>                                    | 1 <i>We shall, or will be called</i>         |
| 2 <i>Thou shalt, or wilt be called; or you shall or will be called</i> | 2 <i>Ye, or you shall, or will be called</i> |
| 3 <i>He shall or will be called</i>                                    | 3 <i>They shall, or will be called</i>       |

Future

Future perfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- |                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1 I shall, or will have been called</p> <p>2 Thou shalt, or wilt have been called; or you shall, or will have been called</p> <p>3 He shall, or will have been called</p> | <p>1 We shall, or will have been called</p> <p>2 Ye, or you shall, or will have been called</p> <p>3 They shall, or will have been called</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

- |                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1 Let me be called</p> <p>2 Be thou, or you called; or do thou, or you be called</p> <p>3 Let him be called</p> | <p>1 Let us be called</p> <p>2 Be ye, or you called; or do ye, or you be called</p> <p>3 Let them be called</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- |                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1 I may, can, or must be called</p> <p>2 Thou mayst, canst, or must be called; or you may, can, or must be called</p> <p>3 He may, can, or must be called</p> | <p>1 We may, can, or must be called</p> <p>2 Ye, or you may, can, or must be called</p> <p>3 They may, can, or must be called</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Preterimperfect Tense.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1 I might, could, should, or would be called</p> <p>2 Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, or wouldst be called; or you might, could, should, or would be called</p> <p>3 He might, could, should, or would be called</p> | <p>1 We might, could, should, or would be loved</p> <p>2 Ye, or you might, could, should, or would be loved</p> <p>3 They might, could, should, or would be called.</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



## Preterperfect Tense.

## Singular.

- 1 *I may, can, or must have been called*
- 2 *Thou mayst, canst, or must have been called; or you may, can, or must have been called*
- 3 *He may, can, or must have been called*

## Plural.

- 1 *We may, can, or must have been called*
- 2 *Ye, or you may, can, or must have been called*
- 3 *They may, can, or must have been called*

## Preterpluperfect Tense.

- 1 *I might, could, should, or would have been called*
- 2 *Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, or wouldst have been called; or you might, could, should, or would have been called*
- 3 *He might, could, should, or would have been called*

- 1 *We might, could, should, or would have been called*
- 2 *Ye, or you might, could, should, or would have been called*
- 3 *They might, could, should, or would have been called*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

## Singular.

- 1 *I be called*
- 2 *Thou be, or beest called; or you be called*
- 3 *He be called*

## Plural.

- 1 *We be called*
- 2 *Ye, or you be called*
- 3 *They be called*

## Preterimperfect Tense.

- 1 *I were called*
- 2 *Thou wert called; or you were called*
- 3 *He were called*

- 1 *We were called*
- 2 *Ye, or you were called*
- 3 *They were called*

## Preterperfect Tense.

- 1 *I have been called*
- 2 *Thou, or you have been called*
- 3 *He have been called*

- 1 *We have been called*
- 2 *Ye, or you have been called*
- 3 *They have been called*

Preter-

## Preterpluperfect Tense.

## Singular.

- 1 *I had been called*
- 2 *Thou, or you had been called*
- 3 *He had been called*

## Plural.

- 1 *We had been called*
- 2 *Ye, or you had been called*
- 3 *They had been called*

## Future imperfect Tense.

- 1 *I shall, or will be called*
- 2 *Thou, or you shall, or will be called*
- 3 *He shall, or will be called*

- 1 *We shall, or will be called*
- 2 *Ye, or you shall, or will be called*
- 3 *They shall, or will be called*

## Future perfect Tense.

- 1 *I shall, or will have been called*
- 2 *Thou, or you shall, or will have been called*
- 3 *He shall, or will have been called*

- 1 *We shall, or will have been called*
- 2 *Ye, or you shall, or will have been called*
- 3 *They shall, or will have been called*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

*To be called.*

## Preterperfect Tense.

*To have been called.*

## Future Tense.

*To be about to be called.*

## Participles.

Present, *being called.* Perfect, *been called.* Compound perfect, *having been called.* Future, *to be about to be called.*

## Of the Conjugation of Verbs.

## Neuter.

Verbs neuter are varied in their conjugation, like other verbs, with this difference, that some are found in the active form only; as *to live*, some in the passive only; as *to be glad*, and some in both; as *to rise*, *to be*

*be risen.* The passive form of these verbs however still retains its neuter signification; for *am* and *was* when applied to the participle perfect of the neuter verb serve only instead of *have* and *had* to express the preter tenses, especially in such verbs as signify some sort of motion or change of place, or condition; as *I am come*; *he was gone*; *the sun is set*; *the grass was grown*, &c.

### *Of Irregular Verbs.*

Verbs are called irregular, when they do not form their preterimperfect tense, and their participle perfect in *ed*.

Irregular Verbs are of various sorts.

1st. Such whose present and preterimperfect tenses, and participle perfect are the same; as

| Present Tense. | Preterimperfect Tense. | Participle perfect. |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| burst          | burst                  | burst               |
| cast           | cast                   | cast                |
| cost           | cost                   | cost                |
| cut            | cut                    | cut                 |
| hit            | hit                    | hit                 |
| hurt           | hurt                   | hurt                |
| knit           | knit                   | knit                |
| let            | let                    | let                 |
| put            | put                    | put                 |
| read           | read                   | read                |
| rent           | rent                   | rent                |
| rid            | rid                    | rid                 |
| set            | set                    | set                 |
| shed           | shed                   | shed                |
| shred          | shred                  | shred               |
| shut           | shut                   | shut                |
| slit           | slit                   | slit                |
| spread         | spread                 | spread              |
| thrust         | thrust                 | thrust              |

2d. Such



2d. Such whose preterimperfect tense and participle perfect are the same, but irregularly ; some of which have also a regular conjugation ; as

| Present Tense. | Preterimperfect Tense. | Participle perfect. |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| abide          | abode                  |                     |
| awake          | awaked, awoke          | awaked, awoke       |
| bend           | bended, bent           | bended, bent        |
| bereave        | bereaved, bereft       | bereaved, bereft    |
| beseech        | beseeked, besought     | beseeked, besought  |
| bide           | bode                   |                     |
| bind           | bound                  | bound, bounden      |
| bleed          | blooded, bled          | blooded, bled       |
| bless          | blessed, blest         | blessed, blest      |
| breed          | bred                   | bred                |
| bring          | brought                | brought             |
| build          | builded, built         | builded, built      |
| buy            | bought                 | bought              |
| burn           | burned, burnt          | burned, burnt       |
| catch          | catched, caught        | catched, caught     |
| clothe         | clothed, clad          | clothed, clad       |
| creep          | creeped, crept         | creeped, crept      |
| curse          | curled, curst          | curled, curst       |
| deal           | dealt                  | dealt               |
| dig            | digged, dug            | digged, dug         |
| dream          | dreamed, dreamt        | dreamed, dreamt     |
| drop           | dropped, dropt         | dropped, dropt      |
| dwelt          | dwelled, dwelt         | dwelled, dwelt      |
| feed           | fed                    | fed                 |
| feel           | felt                   | felt                |
| fight          | fought                 | fought              |
| find           | found                  | found               |
| flee           | fled                   | fled                |
| freight        | freighted, fraught     | freighted, fraught  |
| geld           | gelded, gelt           | gelded, gelt        |
| gild           | gilded, gilt           | gilded, gilt        |
| gird           | girded, girt           | girded, girt        |
| grind          | ground                 | ground              |
| hang           | hanged, hung           | hanged, hung        |
| have           | had                    | had                 |

Present

*be risen.* The passive form of these verbs however still retains its neuter signification : for *am* and *was* when applied to the participle perfect of the neuter verb serve only instead of *have* and *had* to express the preter tenses, especially in such verbs as signify some sort of motion or change of place, or condition ; as *I am come ; he was gone ; the sun is set ; the grass was grown, &c.*

*Of Irregular Verbs.*

Verbs are called irregular, when they do not form their preterimperfect tense, and their participle perfect in *ed*.

Irregular Verbs are of various sorts.

1st. Such whose present and preterimperfect tenses, and participle perfect are the same ; as

| Present Tense. | Preterimperfect Tense. | Participle perfect. |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| burst          | burst                  | burst               |
| cast           | cast                   | cast                |
| cost           | cost                   | cost                |
| cut            | cut                    | cut                 |
| hit            | hit                    | hit                 |
| hurt           | hurt                   | hurt                |
| knit           | knit                   | knit                |
| let            | let                    | let                 |
| put            | put                    | put                 |
| read           | read                   | read.               |
| rent           | rent                   | rent                |
| rid            | rid                    | rid                 |
| set            | set                    | set                 |
| shed           | shed                   | shed                |
| shred          | shred                  | shred               |
| shut           | shut                   | shut                |
| slit           | slit                   | slit                |
| spread         | spread                 | spread              |
| thrust         | thrust                 | thrust              |

ad. Such

2d. Such whose preterimperfect tense and participle perfect are the same, but irregularly ; some of which have also a regular conjugation ; as

| Present Tense. | Preterimperfect Tense. | Participle perfect. |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| abide          | abode                  |                     |
| awake          | awaked, awoke          | awaked, awoke       |
| bend           | bended, bent           | bended, bent        |
| bereave        | bereaved, bereft       | bereaved, bereft    |
| beseech        | beseched, besought     | beseched, besought  |
| bid            | bode                   |                     |
| bind           | bound                  | bound, bounden      |
| bleed          | blooded, bled          | blooded, bled       |
| blefs          | blessed, blest         | blessed, blest      |
| breed          | bred                   | bred                |
| bring          | brought                | brought             |
| build          | builded, built         | builded, built      |
| buy            | bought                 | bought              |
| burn           | burned, burnt          | burned, burnt       |
| catch          | catched, caught        | catched, caught     |
| clothe         | clothed, clad          | clothed, clad       |
| creep          | creeped, crept         | creeped, crept      |
| curse          | curled, curst          | curled, curst       |
| deal           | dealt                  | dealt               |
| dig            | digged, dug            | digged, dug         |
| dream          | dreamed, dreamt        | dreamed, dreamt     |
| drop           | dropped, dropt         | dropped, dropt      |
| dwel           | dwelled, dwelt         | dwelled, dwelt      |
| feed           | fed                    | fed                 |
| feel           | felt                   | felt                |
| fight          | fought                 | fought              |
| find           | found                  | found               |
| flee           | fled                   | fled                |
| freight        | freighted, fraught     | freighted, fraught  |
| geld           | gelded, gelt           | gelded, gelt        |
| gild           | gilded, gilt           | gilded, gilt        |
| gird           | girded, girt           | girded, girt        |
| grind          | ground                 | ground              |
| hang           | hanged, hung           | hanged, hung        |
| have           | had                    | had                 |

Present



| Present Tense. | Preterimperfect Tense. | Participle perfect. |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| hear           | heard                  | heard               |
| keep           | kept                   | kept                |
| knit           | knitted, knit          | knit, knitted       |
| lay            | laid                   | laid                |
| lead           | led                    | led                 |
| leap           | leaped, leapt          | leaped, leapt       |
| leave          | left                   | left                |
| lend           | lent                   | lent                |
| lop            | lopped, lopt           | lopped, lopt        |
| lose           | lost                   | lost                |
| make           | made                   | made                |
| mean           | meant                  | meant               |
| meet           | met                    | met                 |
| mix            | mixed, mixt            | mixed, mixt         |
| patch          | patched, patcht        | patched, patcht     |
| pay            | paid                   | paid                |
| reave          | reaved, reft           | reaved, reft        |
| rend           | rent                   | rent                |
| say            | said                   | said                |
| seek           | sought                 | sought              |
| sell           | fold                   | fold                |
| send           | sent                   | sent                |
| shoe           | shoed, shod            | shoed, shod         |
| shoot          | shot                   | shot                |
| fit            | fat                    | fat                 |
| sleep          | slept                  | slept               |
| smell          | smelled, smelt         | smelled, smelt      |
| speed          | sped                   | sped                |
| spend          | spent                  | spent               |
| stand          | stood.                 | stood               |
| stick          | stuck                  | stuck               |
| stop           | stopped, stopt         | stopped, stopt      |
| sweat          | sweated, sweat         | sweated, sweat      |
| sweep          | swept                  | swept               |
| teach          | taught                 | taught              |
| tell           | told                   | told                |
| think          | thought                | thought             |
| weep           | wept                   | wept                |
| wind           | wound                  | wound               |
| work           | worked, wrought        | worked, wrought     |
| wring          | wringed, wrung         | wringed, wrung      |

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3d. Such whose preterimperfect tense, and participle perfect are different ; as

| Present Tense. | Preterimperfect Tense.          | Participle perfect. |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| am             | was                             | been                |
| arise          | arose                           | arisen              |
| bake           | baked                           | baken, baked        |
| bear           | bare, bore                      | born                |
| beat           | beat                            | beaten              |
| begin          | began, begun                    | begun               |
| bid            | bade, bid                       | bidden, bid         |
| bite           | bit                             | bitten, bit         |
| blow           | blew                            | blown               |
| break          | brake, broke                    | broken, broke       |
| chide          | chid                            | chidden             |
| choose, chuse  | chose                           | chosen              |
| cleave         | clave, clove,<br>cleaved, cleft | cloven, cleft       |
| climb          | clomb, climbed                  | climbed             |
| cling          | clang, clung                    | clung               |
| come           | came                            | come                |
| crow           | crew                            | crowed, crown       |
| dare           | durst, dared                    | dared               |
| die            | died                            | dead                |
| do             | did                             | done                |
| draw           | drew                            | drawn               |
| drink          | drank, drunk                    | drunken, drunk      |
| drive          | drave, drove                    | driven,             |
| eat            | ate                             | eaten               |
| fall           | fell                            | fallen              |
| fling          | flang, flung                    | flung               |
| fly            | flew                            | flown               |
| fold           | folded                          | folden, folded      |
| forfake        | forfook                         | forfaken            |
| freeze         | froze                           | frozen              |
| get            | gat, got                        | gotten, got         |
| give           | gave                            | given               |
| go             | went                            | gone                |
| grave          | graved                          | graven, graved      |
| grow           | grew                            | grown               |

Present

# OF ETYMOLOGY.

| Present Tense. | Preterimperfect Tense. | Participle perfect.      |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| heave          | hove, heaved           | hoven, heaved            |
| help           | helped, helpt          | holpen, helped, helpt    |
| hew            | hewed                  | hewn, hewed              |
| hide           | hid                    | hidden, hid              |
| hold           | held                   | holden, held             |
| know           | knew                   | known                    |
| lade           | laded                  | laden, laded             |
| lie            | lay                    | lien, lain               |
| load           | loaded                 | loaden, loaded           |
| melt           | melted                 | molten, melt             |
| mow            | mowed                  | mown, mowed              |
| owe            | owed, ought            | owen, owed               |
| ride           | rode                   | ridden                   |
| ring           | rang, rung             | rung                     |
| rise           | rose                   | risen                    |
| rive           | rived                  | riven                    |
| run            | ran, run               | run                      |
| saw            | sawed                  | sawn, sawed              |
| see            | saw                    | seen                     |
| seethe         | sod, seethed           | sodden                   |
| shake          | shook                  | shaken, shaken           |
| shave          | shaved                 | shaven, shaved           |
| shear          | shore, sheared         | shorn                    |
| shew, show     | shewed, showed         | shewn, shown, shewed     |
| shine          | shone, shined          | shined                   |
| shrink         | shrank, shrunk         | shrunk                   |
| shrive         | shrove                 | shriven                  |
| sing           | sang, sung             | fung                     |
| sink           | sank, sunk             | sunk                     |
| sit            | sat                    | sitten                   |
| slay           | slew                   | slain                    |
| slide          | slid, slided           | slidden                  |
| sling          | slang, slung           | slung                    |
| slink          | slank, slunk           | slunk                    |
| smite          | smote                  | smitten                  |
| snow           | snowed, snowed         | snown, snowed            |
| sow, sew       | sowed, sewed           | sown, sowed, sewed, sewn |
|                |                        | Present                  |



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| Present Tense. | Preterimperfect<br>Tense. | Participles per-<br>fect. |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| speak          | spake, spoke              | spoken                    |
| spell          | spelled                   | spelt                     |
| spill          | spilled                   | spilt                     |
| spin           | span, spun                | spun                      |
| spit           | spat                      | spitten                   |
| split          | split                     | split, splitted           |
| spring         | sprang, sprung            | sprung                    |
| steal          | stole                     | stolen, stole             |
| sting          | stang, stung              | stung                     |
| stink          | stank, stunk              | stunk                     |
| straw          | strawed                   | strawn, strawed           |
| strew          | strewed                   | strewn, strewed           |
| strow          | strowed                   | strown, strowed           |
| stride         | strid, strode             | stridden, strid           |
| strike         | struck                    | stricken, struck          |
| string         | strang, strung            | strung                    |
| strive         | strove, strived           | striven, strived          |
| swear          | sware, swore              | sworn                     |
| swell          | swelled                   | swollen, swelled          |
| swim           | swam, swum                | swum                      |
| swing          | swang, swung              | swung                     |
| take           | took                      | taken                     |
| tear           | tare, tore                | torn                      |
| thrive         | throve, thrived           | thriven                   |
| throw          | threw                     | thrown                    |
| tread          | trod, trode               | trod, trodden             |
| wash           | washed                    | washen, washed            |
| wax            | waxed                     | waxen, waxed              |
| wear           | wore                      | worn                      |
| weave          | wove, weaved              | woven                     |
| win            | wan, won                  | won                       |
| wreath         | wreathed                  | wreathen                  |
| wring          | wrang, wrung,<br>wringed  | wrung                     |
| write          | wrote, write              | wrote, writ,<br>written   |
| writhe         | writhed                   | writhen                   |

## OF ETYMOLOGY.

### *Of Impersonal Verbs.*

An impersonal verb, so called because its subject or nominative case is not a *person*, but a *thing* which is expressed by the pronoun *it*, is used in the third person singular only.

The tenses of impersonal verbs are the same as those of other verbs ;

### *Of the Impersonal Verb Active it burns.*

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

##### Present Tense.

It burns, or burneth, or doth, or does burn;

##### Preterimperfect Tense.

It burned, or burnt.

##### Preterperfect Tense.]

It hath or has burned, or burnt.

##### Preterpluperfect Tense.

It had burned, or burnt.

##### Future imperfect Tense,

It shall, or will burn.

##### Future perfect Tense.

It shall, or will have burned, or burnt.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Let it burn.

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

##### Present Tense.

It may, can, or must burn.

##### Preterimperfect Tense.

It might, could, would, or should burn.

##### Preterperfect Tense.

It may, can, or must have burned, or burnt.

##### Preterpluperfect Tense.

It might, could, would, or should have burned, or burnt.

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**

If *Present Tense.*

It burn, or do burn.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

It burned, or burnt, or did burn.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

It have burned, or burnt.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

It had burned, or burnt.

*Future imperfect Tense,*

It shall, or will burn.

*Future perfect Tense.*

It shall, or will have burned, or burnt.

The infinitive mood is wanting.

Of the Impersonal Verb Passive *it is burned, or burnt:*

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

*Present Tense.*

It is burned, or burnt.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

It was burned, or burnt.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

It hath, or has been burned, or burnt.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

It had been burned or burnt.

*Future imperfect Tense.*

It shall, or will be burned, or burnt.

*Future perfect Tense.*

It shall, or will have been burned, or burnt:

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

Let it be burned or burnt.

**POTENTIAL MOOD.**

*Present Tense.*

It may, can, or must be burned, or burnt:

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

It might, could, would, or should be burned, or burnt:



Preterperfect Tense.

It may, can, or must have been burned, or burnt.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

It might, could, would, or should have been burned, or burnt.

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

If Present Tense.

It be burned, or burnt.

Preterimperfect Tense.

It were burned, or burnt

Preterperfect Tense.

It have been burned, or burnt.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

It had been burned, or burnt.

Future imperfect Tense.

It shall, or will be burned, or burnt.

Future perfect Tense.

It shall, or will have been burned, or burnt.

The infinitive mood is wanting.

*Obs.* Verbs of one syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel; or, if of more than one syllable, having the accent on the last syllable, double the consonant in the participle present, as well as in every other part of the verb in which a syllable is added; as *blot, blottest, blottesth, blotted, blottedst, blotting; admit, admittest, admittesth, admitted, admittedst, admitting.*

### Of an ADVERB

An *adverb* is a word joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to qualify and restrain the latitude of their signification; as the boy reads *well*; the weather is *extremely* hot; he is *highly* deserving; the price is *much too little*.

Adverbs, though very numerous, may be reduced to certain classes, the principal of which are those of  
*order,*

*order, place, time, quantity, quality, doubt, affirmation, negation, interrogation, and comparison.*

1st. Of *order*; as *first*, or *firstly*, *secondly*, *thirdly*, *fourthly*, *fifthly*, &c. *lastly*, *finally*, &c.

2d. Of *place*; as *here*, *there*, *where*, *elsewhere*, *any where*, *every where*, *somewhere*, *no where*, *herein*, *whither*, *hither*, *thither*, *whitherward*, *thitherward*, *upward*, *downward*, *forward*, *backward*, *whence*, *hence*, *thence*, *whithersoever*, &c.

3d. Of *time present*; as *now*, *to day*, &c.

—— *past*; as *already*, *before*, *lately*, *yesterday*, *heretofore*, *hitherto*, *long since*, *long ago*, &c.

—— *to come*; as *to-morrow*, *not yet*, *hereafter*, *henceforth*, *henceforward*, *by and by*, *instantly*, *presently*, *immediately*, *straightway*, &c.

—— *indefinite*; as *oft*, *often*, *oft-times*, *often-times*, *sometimes*, *soon*, *seldom*, *daily*, *weekly*, *monthly*, *yearly*, *always*, *when*, *then*, *ever*, *never*, *again*, &c.

4th. Of *quantity*; as *how much*, *how great*, *enough*, *abundantly*, *somewhat*, *something*, *nothing*, &c.

5th. Of *quality*; as *wisely*, *foolishly*, *justly*, *unjustly*, *quickly*, *slowly*, &c. with a very great number ending in *ly*, which are derived from adjectives, and denote the same quality as the adjectives do from which they are derived; as *weakly* from *weak*; *strongly* from *strong*; *prudently* from *prudent*, &c.

6th. Of *doubt*; as *haply*, *perhaps*, *peradventure*, *possibly*, &c.

7th. Of *affirmation*; as *verily*, *truly*, *undoubtedly*, *certainly*, *yea*, *yes*, *surely*, *indeed*, &c.

8th. Of *negation*; as *nay*, *no*, *not*, *by no means*, *not at all*, *in no wise*, &c.

*Note*, two adverbs of denying, or two negatives make an affirmative; that is, instead of denying they affirm: as *you do not know nothing*, is equivalent to, *you know something*, or *you are a person of some knowledge*.

9th. Of *interrogation* ; as *how, why, wherefore, whether, &c.*

10th. Of *comparison* ; as *as, so, more, most, less, least, very, almost, well nigh, little, less, alike, otherwise, &c.*

*Obs.* Adverbs in English admit of no variation ; except some few of them, which have the degrees of comparison : as *often, oftener, ofteneft ; soon, sooner, sooneft.*

*Note,* such adverbs in *ly* as take the degrees of comparison, are compared by *more* and *most* ; as *happily, more happily, most happily ; wisely, more wisely, most wisely.*

### Of a PREPOSITION.

A *preposition* is a word most commonly set separately before other words to shew their *situation, relation, or reference* to one another. It is also prefixed to words so, as to become an inseparable part of them.

The prepositions which are set separately, are these that follow.

|                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| above          | between        | out, or out of |
| about          | betwixt        | through, or    |
| afore          | beyond         | thorough       |
| after          | by, or through | throughout     |
| against        | down           | till, or until |
| among, amongst | for            | to, or unto    |
| amidst         | from           | toward, or to- |
| at             | in             | wards          |
| before         | into           | under, under-  |
| behind         | near, nigh     | neath          |
| below          | of, concerning | up             |
| beneath        | off            | with           |
| beside, or be- | on, or upon    | within         |
| sides          | over           | without        |

The prepositions that are prefixed to words so, as to make part of them, are either proper to the *English* tongue only, or are borrowed from the *Latin* and *Greek*.

1. The prepositions which are proper to the *English* tongue only, are *a, after, be, for, fore, mis, over, out, un, under, up, with.*

*A* is used for *on, or in* ; as *a foot, for on foot ; a bed, for*



*For on bed.* It is sometimes redundant; as *abide for bide*; *awoke for woke*.

*After* signifies *posterior in time*; as *afternoon*, that is, the latter part of the day; *aftertimes*, that is, succeeding times.

*Be* is used for *about*; as *to besprinkle*, that is, to sprinkle about; for *by* or *nigh*; as *beside*, that is, by or nigh the side; for *in*; as *betimes*, that is, in time; for *for* or *beforehand*; as *to bespeak*, that is, to speak for, or to speak for beforehand.

*For* signifies *negation*, or *privation*; as *to forbid*; that is, to bid it not to be done; *to forsake*, that is, to go away from.

*Fore* signifies *before* or *beforehand*; as *to foresee*, that is, to see beforehand; *to foretell*, that is, to tell beforehand.

*Mis* signifies *defect*, or *error*; as *mismanagement*, that is, bad management; *misunderstanding*, that is, bad or wrong understanding.

*Over* signifies *eminency* or *superiority*; as *to overcome*, that is, to gain the superiority; *to overrule*, that is, to be superior in authority: It also signifies *excess*; as *to overdrive*, that is, to drive too hard.

*Out* signifies *excess*, *excellency*, or *superiority*; as *to outnumber*, that is, to exceed in number; *to outshine*, that is, to excel in lustre; *to outwit*, that is, to overcome by stratagem.

*Un* signifies *privation* or *negation*; as *unable*, that is, not able; *unwilling*, that is, not willing: It also signifies *dissolution*, or the undoing of a thing already done; as *to unlock*, that is, to open what is shut with a lock; *to untie*, that is, to loosen from a knot.

*Under* has various significations: among others, it sometimes signifies *inferiority in rank or place*; as *under clerk*; that is, a clerk subordinate to the principal clerk; an *under servant*, that is, a servant of the lower class; sometimes *diminution of value*; as *to underrate*, that is, to rate low; *to undersell*, that is, to sell cheaper than another;

*another* ; sometimes *privacy*, or *secrecy* ; as *underhand*, that is, *privately* ; and sometimes it alters the sense of the simple verb ; as *to stand* signifies *to be upon the feet* ; *to understand* signifies *to have knowledge of*.

*Up* signifies *above*, *upwards* or *upper* with respect to *things* or *place* that lie *upwards* ; as *to uplift*, that is, *to raise aloft* ; *upland*, that is, *higher land*.

*With* signifies *against* ; as *to withstand*, that is, *to stand against* ; sometimes it signifies *from* or *back* ; as *to withhold*, that is, *to hold from one* ; *to withdraw*, that is, *to draw back*.

2. The prepositions which are borrowed from the *Latin* are *ab* or *abs*, *ad*, *ante*, *circum*, *con*, *contra*, *de*, *di*, *dis*, *e* or *ex*, *extra*, *in*, *inter*, *intro*, *ob*, *per*, *post*, *pre*, *preter*, *pro*, *re*, *retro*, *se*, *sub*, *subter*, *super*, *trans*.

*Ab* or *abs* signifies *from*, that is, a *parting* or *separation* ; as *to abstain*, that is, *to refrain from* ; *to absolve*, that is, *to clear or free from* : it also signifies *excess* ; as *to abhor*, that is, *to hate with acrimony*.

*Ad* signifies *to* or *at* ; as *to adjoin*, that is, *to join near or next to* ; *adjacent*, that is, *that which lies next another*.

*Ante* signifies *before* ; as *to antedate*, that is, *to date before the proper time*.

*Circum* signifies *about* ; as *circumlocution*, that is, a *round about way of speaking* ; *circumspection*, that is, a *looking about so as to be on one's guard*.

*Con* signifies *with* or *together* ; as *to condole*, that is, *to lament with another* ; *to connect*, that is, *to join together*.

*Note*, *con* before *l* changes the *n* into *l* ; as *to collect* ; before *r* into *r* ; as *to correct* ; and before *m* and some other letters into *m* ; as *to commit*, *to combine*, *to comprehend*, &c. and sometimes the *n* is entirely omitted ; as *to cooperate*, *to cohere*, &c.

*Contra* signifies *against*, and denotes *opposition* or *contrariety* ; as *to contradict*, that is, *to speak against*, or *oppose by words*. *Counter*, which comes from the *French* word *contre*, has the same signification ; as *to countermand*,

*mand*, that is, *to order the contrary to what was ordered before.*

*De* signifies a kind of motion from; as *to depart*, that is, *to retire from*: it is also used to extend the sense of the simple word; as *to demonstrate*, that is, *to prove with the highest degree of certainty.*

*Di* is used to extend, or lessen the sense of the simple word; as *to dilate*, that is *to spread out*; *to diminish*, that is, *to make less.*

*Dis* signifies privation or negation; as *to disapprove*, that is, *not to approve*; *to disagree*, that is, *not to agree.*

*E* or *ex* signifies out, out of, or off; as *to eject*, that is, *to cast out*; *to exclude*, that is, *to shut out of*; *to evade*, that is, *to put off.*

*Extra* signifies beyond, over and above; as *extravagant*, that is, *beyond the due bounds*; *extraordinary*, that is, *over and above the common order.*

*In* commonly signifies privation or negation; as *inactive*, that is, *not active*; *indecent*, that is, *not decent*: sometimes it serves to strengthen the meaning of the simple word; as *to incite*, that is, *to push forward*; *to inflame*, that is, *to aggravate*; and sometimes it marks the action by which one thing is, as it were, put into another; as *to inclose*, that is, *to fence in*; *to infuse*, that is, *to pour in.*

*Note*, in words derived from the French *in* is commonly turned into *en*; but then it has never a negative, but a positive sense, and serves to render the word it is prefixed to more strong and expressive; *to encourage*, that is, *to give courage to*; *to enrage*, that is, *to make furious.*

*Note also*, *in* like *con* before *l* changes the *n* into *l*; as *to illude*; before *r* into *r*; as *to irradiate*; and before *m* and some other letters into *m*; as *to immerge*, *to imbibe*, *to impart.*

*Inter* signifies between; as *to intervene*, that is, *to come between*; *to interrupt*, that is, *to break in between.*

Sometimes



Sometimes it is used in a *negative* sense ; as to *interdict*, that is, to *forbid*.

*Note*, *Enter* is sometimes used instead of *inter* in words derived from the French ; as to *entertain*.

*Intro* signifies *within* ; as to *introduce*, that is, to *bring into* or *within*.

*Ob* generally signifies *against* ; as to *object*, that is, to *put against*. Sometimes it signifies *out* ; as to *obliterate*, that is, to *blot out*.

*Note*, *Ob* in some words changes the *b* into *c* ; as to *occur* ; in others into *p* ; as to *oppose*, &c.

*Per* signifies *through* ; as to *perambulate* ; that is, to *walk through* ; to *pervade*, that is, to *pass through*.

*Post* signifies *after* ; as *postscript*, that is, a *paragraph written after the letter*.

*Pre* signifies *before* ; as to *prefix*, that is, to *place before*.

*Preter* signifies *beside* or *contrary to* ; as *preternatural*, that is, *contrary to the common course of nature*.

*Pro* signifies *forth*, *forward*, or *beforehand* ; as to *produce*, that is, to *bring forth* ; to *proceed*, that is, to *go forward* ; to *prognosticate*, that is, to *tell beforehand*.

*Re* signifies *again*, or *back* ; as to *reprint*, that is, to *print again* ; to *repay*, that is, to *pay back*.

*Retro* signifies *backward* ; as *retrospect*, that is, *looking backward*.

*Se* signifies *out* or *from* ; as to *select*, that is, to *chuse out* ; to *seclude*, that is, to *confine from*.

*Sub* signifies *under* ; as to *subscribe*, that is, to *write under*.

*Subter* signifies *under* ; as *subterranean*, that is, *lying under the earth*.

*Super* signifies *upon*, *over* or *above* ; as to *superstruct*, that is, to *build upon any thing* ; to *superadd*, that is, to *add over and above*.

*Note*, *Super* in some words derived from the French is changed into *sur* ; as to *surpass*, to *surprize*, &c.

*Trans* signifies *over*, or *beyond* ; as to *transport*, that is,

to carry over ; to transgress, that is, to go beyond. Sometimes it signifies the changing of one thing into another ; as to transform, that is, to turn out of one shape into another ; and sometimes it serves to strengthen the meaning of the simple word ; as to transact, that is, to manage.

3. The prepositions which are borrowed from the Greek are *A* or *an*, *amphi*, *anti*, *hyper*, *hypo*, *meta*, *peri*, *syn*.

*A* or *an* signifies privation or negation ; as *anonymous*, that is, without name ; *anarchy*, that is, without government.

*Amphi* signifies both and about ; as *amphibious*, that is, that which can live on both land and water ; *amphitheatre*, that is, a building of a round or oval form.

*Anti* signifies against ; as *antidote*, that is, a remedy against poison.

*Hyper* signifies over and above ; as *hypercritic*, that is, a critic exact beyond use or reason.

*Hypo* signifies under ; as *hypocrite*, that is, one that acts under a mask.

*Meta* signifies beyond, or change ; as *metaphor*, that is, the application of a word to an use which is beyond its original import ; *metamorphosis*, that is, a change of shape.

*Peri* signifies about ; as *periphrasis* ; that is, a speaking in a round about way.

*Syn* signifies with or together ; as *synod* ; that is, a meeting together.

#### Of a CONJUNCTION.

A conjunction is a word made use of to connect words or sentences, or parts of sentences together, and to shew the manner of their dependance upon one another.

*Conjunctions are of various Kinds.*

*Copulative* ; as *and*, *also*, *as well as*, *both*, *likewise*.

*Disjunctive* ; as *either*, *or*, *neither*, *nor*.

*Discretive* ; as *but*, *except*, *save* or *saving*.

*Conditional* ;

Conditional ; as *if, if so be, provided.*

Concessive ; as *though, tho, altho' albeit.*

Adversative ; as *yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding.*

Causal ; as *for, because, &c.*

Illative ; as *therefore, wherefore, seeing, since.*

Exceptive ; as *but, unless, except, &c.*

Restrictive ; as *as, so.*

Demonstrative ; as *that.*

### Of an INTERJECTION.

An interjection is a word thrown in between the parts of a sentence to express the affection of the speaker.

Interjections are used to express

Joy ; as *hey ! heyday ! brave !*

Sorrow ; as *ah ! ah that ! alack ! alack-a day !  
alafs ! alafs the day !*

Pain ; as *O ! oh !*

Laughter ; as *ha, ha, he !*

Praise ; as *well done ! oh brave ! very well !*

Aversion ; as *away ! begone ! fy ! fob ! avaunt !  
off ! pish ! pshaw ! tush !*

Surprize ; as *ah ! aha ! aah ! what ! strange !*

Incitement to attention ; as *hark ! lo ! see !*

Exhortation to silence ; as *hush ! hift ! mum !*

Languor ; as *beigho, &c.*

Exultation ; as *high ! buzza !*

Calling to ; as *holla ! foho ! ho ! ho ! hem ! hip !*

Salutation } freindly ; as *well met ! welcome !  
solemn ; as *hail ! all hail !**

Taking leave ; as *adieu !*

Deliberation ; as *hum !*

Wishing ; as *O ! oh that !*

Exclamation ; as *O !*

*Note, adjectives, substantives, and adverbs are sometimes used for interjections ; as O wretched ! O the villainy ! with a mischief ! softly ! gently, &c.*

### OF DERIVATION.

Derivation shews how derivative words are deduced from



from their primitives ; and how primitive words are borrowed from other languages.

Words are derived from one another in various ways.

*Of Substantives derived from Verbs.*

1st. Substantives denoting the *action implied in the verb*, are either the present tense of the verb ; as from *I love* comes *love* ; from *I drink* comes *drink* ; or the preter tense of the verb ; as from *I struck* comes *a stroke* ; or the participle present ; as from *loving* comes *loving* ; from *fighting* comes *fighting*, &c. or they are derived from the present tense of the verb, by adding *th* or *ht*, a small variation in the letters being sometimes made ; as from *I bear* comes *birth* ; from *I die* comes *death* ; from *I draw* comes *draught*, &c.

2d. Substantives denoting the *agent, or person acting*, are derived from verbs by adding *er* or *or* to the present tense ; as from *I drink* comes *drinker* ; from *I fight* comes *fighter* ; from *I visit* comes *visitor* ; from *I solicit* comes *solicitor*, &c.

*Note*, if the verb ends in *e* the *e* is dropped, and the *er* or *or* added to the remaining part of the word ; as from *to love* comes *lover* ; from *to survive* comes *survivor*, &c.

Substantives denoting *character or habit* are derived from verbs by adding *ard* ; as from *to dote* comes *dotard* ; from *I drunk* comes *drunkard*, &c.

*Of Substantives derived from Adjectives.*

1st. Substantives denoting the *essence of the thing* are derived from adjectives by adding *ness* ; as from *white* comes *whiteness* ; from *swift* comes *swiftness*, &c. or by adding *th* or *ht*, and making sometimes a small variation in the letters ; as from *long* comes *length* ; from *high* comes *height*, &c. or by adding *hood* or *ship* ; as from *false* comes *falsehood* ; from *hard* comes *hardship*, &c.

*Note*, these are called abstract substantives.

2d. Substantives denoting *character or habit* are de-

rived from adjectives by adding *ard*; as from *dull* comes *dullard*, &c.

3d. Substantives denoting *action* or *habit* are derived from adjectives by adding *ery*; as from *brave* comes *bravery*, &c.

4th. Substantives denoting *quality* or *condition* are sometimes derived from adjectives by adding *dom*; as from *free* comes *freedom*; from *wise* comes *wisdom*, &c.

*Of Substantives derived from Substantives.*

1st. Substantives denoting *character* or *quality* are derived from substantives by adding *hood* or *head*; as from *brother* comes *brotherhood*; from *God* comes *godhead*, &c.

2d. Substantives denoting *office*, *employment*, or *condition*, are derived from substantives by adding *ship*; as from *steward* comes *stewardship*; from *fellow* comes *fellowship*, &c.

3d. Substantives denoting *action* or *habit* are derived from substantives by adding *ery*; as from *knave* comes *knavery*; from *fool* comes *foolery*, &c.

4th. Substantives denoting *office* or *charge* with *power* and *dominion*, or without them; as also *state* and *condition*, are derived from substantives by adding *dom*; as from *pope* comes *popedom*; from *king* comes *kingdom*; from *thrall* comes *thralldom*, &c.

5th. Substantives denoting *office* and *dominion* are derived from substantives by adding *rick* and *wick*; as from *bishop* comes *bishoprick*; from *bailiff* comes *bailiwick*, &c.

6th. Substantives denoting *profession* are derived from substantives by adding *ian*; as from *physic* comes *physician*; from *music* comes *musician*, &c.

7th. Substantives denoting *diminution* are derived from substantives by adding *kin*, *lin*, *ock*, *rel*, and the like; as from *lamb* comes *lambkin*; from *duck* comes *duckling*; from *hill* comes *hillock*; from *cock* comes *cockrel*, &c. In the same manner are derived patronymicks or surnames; as from *Hall* comes *Halkin*, or *Hawkin*, or *Hawkins*; from *Will* comes *Wilkin*, and others.

*Of Adjectives derived from Verbs.*

1st. Adjectives denoting *abundance* are derived from verbs by adding *full*; as from *to mourn* comes *mournful*; from *to wake* comes *wakeful*, &c.

2d. Adjectives denoting *plenty*, but with some kind of *diminution* thereof, are derived from verbs by adding *some*; as from *to irk* comes *irksome*; from *to tire* comes *tiresome*, &c.

3d. Adjectives denoting *capacity* are derived from verbs by adding *able*; as from *to move* comes *moveable*; from *to improve* comes *improveable*, &c.

*Of Adjectives derived from Adjectives.*

1st. Adjectives denoting *likeness* are derived from adjectives by adding *ly*; as from *good* comes *goodly*; from *weak* comes *weakly*, &c.

2d. Adjectives denoting *plenty*, but with some kind of *diminution* thereof, are derived from adjectives by adding *some*; as from *dark* comes *darksome*; from *wearry* comes *wearisome*, &c.

3d. Adjectives denoting a *lessening of the quality* are derived from adjectives by adding *ish*; as from *white* comes *whitish*; from *soft* comes *softish*, &c.

*Of Adjectives derived from Substantives.*

1st. Adjectives denoting *plenty* are derived from substantives by adding *y*; as from *health* comes *healthy*; from *wealth* comes *wealthy*, &c.

*Note*, if the substantive end in *e*, the *e* is dropped, and the *y* added to the remaining part of the word; as from *bone* comes *bony*; from *stone* comes *stony*, &c.

2d. Adjectives denoting the *matter out of which* any thing is made are derived from substantives by adding *en*; as from *ash* comes *ashen*; from *oak* comes *oaken*, &c.

3d. Adjectives denoting *abundance* are derived from substantives by adding *ful*; as from *joy* comes *joyful*; from *sin* comes *sinful*, &c.

4th. Adjectives denoting *plenty* but with some kind of *diminution* thereof, are derived from substantives



by adding *some* ; as from *delight* comes *delightsome* ; from *hand* comes *handsome*, &c.

5th. Adjectives denoting *want* are derived from substantives by adding *less* ; as from *worth* comes *worthless* ; from *care* comes *careless*, &c.

6th. Adjectives denoting *likeness* are derived from substantives by adding *ly* ; as from *man* comes *manly* ; from *lord* comes *lordly*, &c.

7th. Adjectives denoting *likeness*, or a *tendency to a character*, are derived from substantives by adding *ish* ; as from *child* comes *childish* ; from *wolf* comes *wolfish*, &c.

*Note*, some adjectives belonging to nations are derived from substantives by adding *ish* or *ic* ; as *English*, *Spanish*, *Britannic*, *Germanic*, &c.

*Of Verbs derived from Substantives.*

Verbs are derived from substantives either without any change at all ; as from *a sail* comes *to sail* ; from *a fish* comes *to fish*, &c. or by lengthening the vowel, or softening the consonant ; as from *a house* comes *to house* (pronounced *houze* ; ) from *breath* comes *to breathe*, &c. or by adding *en* ; as from *length* comes *to lengthen* ; from *haste* comes *to hasten*, &c.

*Of Verbs derived from Adjectives.*

Verbs are derived from adjectives by adding *en* ; as from *black* comes *to blacken* ; from *white* comes *to whiten*, &c.

*Of Verbs derived from Adverbs.*

Verbs are derived from adverbs without any change at all ; as from *further* comes *to further* ; from *forward* comes *to forward*, &c.

There are also a great variety of *words* borrowed from other languages, viz. from the *Latin*, *French*, *Greek*, &c. but as the English scholar is not supposed to be acquainted with these languages, I shall omit the derivation of them, and refer him for information herein to our best English Dictionaries.

## O F S Y N T A X.

**S**YNTAX is the right ordering or disposing of words in a sentence, and consists of two parts, viz. Concord and Government.

### O f C O N C O R D.

*Concord* is the agreement which one word has with another in *person, case, gender, or number.*

There are three Concords.

The first between the *nominative case* and the *verb.*

The second between the *substantive* and the *adjective.*

The third between the *antecedent* and the *relative.*

### F I R S T C O N C O R D.

#### R U L E I.

The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person ; as *I walk. Thou art instructed. The birds sing.*

*Obs.* 1. In order to find out the nominative case, ask the question *who ?* or *what ?* with the verb, and the word that answereth the question is the nominative case to it.

*Obs.* 2. All nominative cases are of the third person, except the pronoun *I, thou* in the singular number ; and *we, ye or you* in the plural.

*Note,* the nominative case is commonly set before the verb ; though it is sometimes set after the verb, if it be of a *simple* tense ; and between the verb and the auxiliary, if of a *compound* ; thus

1st. When a question is asked, a command given, or a wish expressed ; as, *Confidest thou in me ? Read thou. May you be happy. Long live the king.*

2d. When a supposition is made without the conjunction *if* ; as, *Were it not for this. Had I been there.*

3d. When a verb neuter is used ; as, *On a sudden appeared the king.*

4th. When the verb is preceded by the adverbs *here, there, then, thence, hence, thus, &c.* as, *Here am I. There was he slain. Then cometh the end. Thence ariseth his grief. Hence proceeds his anger. Thus was the affair settled.*

5th. When a sentence depends on *neither* or *nor*, so as to be coupled with another sentence ; as, *Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye did.*

#### R U L E II.

When the nominative case has no personal tense of a verb, but is set before a participle independently on the rest of the sentence, in that case it is said to be absolute ; as,

*The king coming, the enemies fled.*

*Shame being lost, all virtue is lost.*

#### R U L E III.

Two or more nominative cases singular joined together by one or more conjunctions copulative require a verb plural ; as,

*Honour and glory incite courage and virtue.*

*Note*, if the nominative cases so joined be of different persons, the verb plural agrees with the *first* person rather than the *second*, and with the *second* rather than the *third* ; as,

*You and I do play : that is, We.*

*She and you did dance : that is, Ye.*

*Obs.* Sometimes when the verb can be predicated of each of the nominative cases singly by itself, it may agree with that which it stands nearest to, and be understood to the rest ; as,

*John and James and I was at Church.*

The same holds, when they are connected by a conjunction disjunctive ; as *That opinion cannot be right, which either reason or religion condemns.*

#### R U L E



## R U L E IV.

A noun implying *number* or a *multitude* in the nominative case requires the verb to be in the *singular* or *plural* number, according as it conveys the idea of *unity* or *plurality* ; as,

My people *doth not consider*.

The assembly of the wicked *have inclosed me*.

## R U L E V.

The infinitive mood, or some part of a sentence is sometimes put as the nominative case to the verb ; as,

To study *is instructive*.

A desire to excel others in virtue and learning *is* a commendable ambition.

## S E C O N D C O N C O R D.

The adjective, the pronoun adjective, and the participle are joined without varying their termination to their substantives in *case*, *gender*, and *number* ; except the definitive pronouns *this* and *that*, which make their plurals *these* and *those* ; as, *A good life. Fierce days. My duty Your servants. This house. These men. That hat. Those gloves. The foaming sea. Learned authors. Past labours.*

*Note*, every adjective, pronoun adjective, and participle, relates to some substantive, or some part or parts of speech in the place of it, either expressed or understood ; as,

*The wise, the virtuous, that is persons.*

If the substantives, to which possessive pronouns belong, be understood, they vary their form ; thus *my* becomes *mine* ; *thy*, *thine* ; *our*, *ours* ; *your*, *yours* ; *her*, *hers* ; *their*, *theirs* ; as,

This book is *mine*. This hat is *thine*. This house is *ours*. This cloak is *yours*. This fan is *hers*. This estate is *theirs*.

*Note also*, *mine* and *thine* are sometimes used for *my* and *thy* before substantives beginning with a vowel, or *h* silent ; as,

*Mine*

*Mine arm ; thine eye ; mine honour ; thine hour.*

**Obs. 1.** The distributive pronouns *each, every, either, neither, whether*, are joined to substantives in the singular number only ; as,

I had great enemies on *each side*.

At *every word* she shed tears.

If he had not been of *either side*.

They are moved *neither way*.

I know not *whether road* is nearest.

**Note,** *Every* is joined to a substantive in the plural number, when it denotes a collective quantity ; as,

*Every six months.*

**Obs. 2.** Cardinal numbers expressing more than one are sometimes joined to substantives in the singular number ; as,

*Twenty head* of cattle.

*Sixty foot* of timber.

**Obs. 3.** Ordinal numbers joined together by a conjunction *copulative* require a substantive plural ; as,

About *the third and fourth centuries*.

But by a conjunction *disjunctive*, a substantive singular ; as,

About *the third or fourth century*.

**Obs. 4.** Sometimes the adjective becomes a substantive, and has another adjective joined to it ; as,

The vast *immense* of space.

**Note,** the adjective is commonly placed before the substantive ; though sometimes after it ; thus,

1st. When something depends upon the adjective ; as,

A man *desirous* of fame.

2d. When the adjective is emphatical ; as,

Alexander the *great*.

3d. When two or more adjectives belong to one substantive ; as,

A man *just, wise and charitable*.

4th. When the substantive depends on a verb, and the adjective

adjective expresses some circumstance attending it ; as,

Adversity makes a man *great*.

5th. When an adverb goes before the adjective ; as,

A man greatly *admired*.

### THIRD CONCORD.

#### RULE I.

The relative pronoun agreeth with its antecedent in *gender, number and person* ; and if no nominative case come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative case to the verb ; as,

I, *who* love ; thou, *who* teachest ; the bow, *which* is broken ; the ships, *that* were taken ; I told you *what* would happen.

*Note*, *Who* relates to *persons* ; *which* to *things* or *irrational animals* ; *that* to *both* ; *what* includes both the antecedent and the relative, and implies *the thing which*.

*Obs.* In order to find out the antecedent, ask the question *who ?* or *what ?* with the verb ; and the word, that answereth the question, is the antecedent to the relative.

#### RULE II.

When two or more antecedents of different persons, that are joined together by one or more conjunctions copulative, go before the relative, and the relative is the nominative case to the verb ; it must be in the plural number, and of the most worthy person ; as,

*I and thou, who play* ; that is, *we, who play*.

#### RULE III.

When the relative pronouns *who*, *which* and *what*, become interrogative, they relate to the persons or things expressed in the answer, and agree with them accordingly ; as,

*Who* is here ? Answ. *The Master*.

*Which* is Mr. W ? Answ. *The gentleman in red*.

*Which*



*Which* are the books of accounts? Answ. *Those in the window.*

*What* is this? Answ. *A Grammar.*

*What* are these? Answ. *Pens.*

*Note, Which,* when it becomes an interrogative, has relation to *persons* or *things*.

#### R U L E IV.

When two preceding nouns or parts of a period have been mentioned in a foregoing sentence, and something is to be said of them by *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, *the one*, *the other*; *this* or *these* or *the one* refers to the last mentioned noun or part of the period; and *that* or *those* or *the other* to the first; as,

Place me among *princes*, or among *beggars*; *that* shall not make me proud, nor *this* ashamed.

A man had better fall in with *crows*, than with *flatterers*; for *these* devour the living, but *those* the dead. Use yourself not to be of a *stern*, but of a *composed* countenance; for *the one* will be imputed to prudence, *the other* to insolence.

#### R U L E V.

Sometimes the relative agrees with the pronoun substantive which is understood in the possessive; as,

I envy *thy* happiness, *who* having a great deal thinkest thou hast enough.

#### R U L E VI.

If there comes a nominative case between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the verb, or a preposition, or some other word in the same clause; as,

Men commonly hate him, *whom* they fear.

Virtue makes us love those, *in whom* itself seems to be.

The man, *whose* fame is lost is miserable.

*Note,* the relatives *who*, *which*, and *what*, though in the case which the verb, or preposition, or the word they are governed by, requires, are always placed before

fore the verb ; and if they are governed by a preposition, it may either stand immediately before them, or after the verb in the same clause ; as,

He, *whom* you seek.

John, *with whom* I conversed ; or *whom* I conversed *with*.

The thing, *of which* I spoke ; or *which* I spoke *of*.

*This is what I expected.*

*Obs.* *That* when used as a relative does not admit of a preposition before it ; but if a preposition is required, it is set after the verb ; as

The thing *that* I spoke *of* ; not the thing *of that* I spoke.

*Of Government.*

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another in directing its case, mood, tense, number, &c.

*Of the Government of Substantives.*

RULE I.

When two substantives come together relating to the same person or thing, the latter describing or explaining the former, they are put in the same case ; as,

*Avoid pleasure, the parent of all evil.*

RULE II.

When two substantives come together relating to different things, the latter is put in the genitive case ; as,

*The law of nature is the law of God.*

*Obs.* 1. Sometimes the *second* substantive governs a *third* ; as,

*The infamy of the vices of the father often redounds to the son.*

*Obs.* 2. Sometimes the latter of the two substantives takes the prepositions *to*, *for*, *in*, *on*, *by*, *between*, &c. before it ; as,

He is a slave *to* business.

He has a taste *for* painting.

He

He has skill *in* music.

He has wrote a dissertation *on* prophecy.

He is a lawyer *by* profession.

Distinctions *between* kindnesses are to be made.

*Obs.* 3. The latter substantive is frequently put first, and ends in *s* with an apostrophe before it; as,

The *Lord's* name be praised.

*Obs.* 4. Sometimes the genitive stands alone, the former substantive of which it is governed being understood; as,

I called at the *bookseller's*: that is, *shop*.

*Obs.* 5. Sometimes the genitive may be changed into an adjective; as,

*A cup of gold*; or *a golden cup*: *a person of discretion*; or *a discreet person*, &c.

### *Of the Government of Adjectives.*

#### *Adjectives with a Genitive.*

#### RULE I.

Adjectives that signify *desire, knowledge, memory, worth, innocence, care, fear, capacity, &c.* and their contraries, govern a genitive case; as,

*Desirous of honour.*

*Conscious of guilt, &c.*

#### RULE II.

Adjectives, that signify a *part* of some *number* or *whole*, whether put affirmatively, or by way of question; also that signify *number*, (as *one, two, three; first, second, third, &c.*) govern a genitive case; as,

*Some of the philosophers.*

*Which of the men?*

*One of the muses, &c.*

*Note*, when a question is asked, the answer must be made by the same case of a *substantive, adjective, pronoun, or participle*, and the same tense of a *verb*, that the question is asked by; as,

*Question.*



*Question.* Of *what* are covetous men desirous?

*Answer.* Of *money*.

*Question.* Of *whom* shall I be mindful?

*Answer.* Of *yourself*.

*Question.* *What* did ye in the school?

*Answer.* *We* learned our lesson.

Exception. If the answer be made by any of these possessive pronouns *my, thy, her, our, your, their*; *my* becomes *mine*; *thy, thine*; *her, hers*; *our, ours*; *your, yours*; *their, theirs*; as

*Question.* *Whose* book is this? *Answer.* *Mine*.

*Question.* *Whose* pen is this? *Answer.* *Thine, &c.*

### R U L E III.

Adjectives of the comparative and superlative degree govern a genitive; or an ablative case; as,

The elder *of the* brothers.

The best *of* friends.

He is taller *by a* foot.

*Obs.* A noun following *than* or *as* in comparison is not governed by the adjective, but agrees with the verb, or the preposition expressed or understood; as,

Nothing is more lovely *than* virtue; that is, *than* virtue *is*.

You are not so tall *as* I; that is, *as* I *am*.

You think him handsomer *than* me; that is, *than* you think me.

He bestowed more favours on him *than* me: that is, *than* on me.

Exception. The relative *who*, having reference to no verb or preposition understood, but only to its antecedent, when it follows *than*, is always in the ablative case; as,

Nero, *than* whom none was of a more cruel disposition.

## R U L E IV.

Adjectives that signify *fulness* or *emptiness*, *plenty* or *want*, govern a genitive or an ablative case ; as,

Full of fears.

Void of anger.

Rich in land.

Free from cares, &c.

*Adjectives with a Dative.*

Adjectives that signify *advantage*, *fitness*, *suitableness*, *likeness*, *pleasure*, *submission*, and the contraries ; or that have any manner of *relation* to a thing, govern a dative case ; as,

Profitable to the body.

Fit for war, &c.

*Adjectives with an Accusative.*

## R U L E.

Adjectives that signify *length*, *breadth*, *thickness*, *depth*, *height*, *distance*, *age*, &c. govern an accusative case ; as,

Twenty yards long.

Fifty feet broad, &c.

*Adjectives with an Ablative.*

## R U L E.

Adjectives that signify the *cause*, or the *manner* and *fashion* of a thing, govern an ablative case ; as,

Pale with anger.

Equal in age, &c.

*Of the Government of Verbs.**Verbs with a Nominative Case.*

## R U L E.

Verbs neuter or passive govern a nominative case of a substantive or adjective, which relates to the same person

*son* or *thing* with the nominative case before the verb ;  
as,

I am *he*.

Life is *short*.

Reason is called *virtue*.

Exercise is esteemed *wholsome*.

*Verbs with a Genitive:*

### R U L E I.

Verbs of *accusing*, *condemning*, *acquitting*, *convincing*, *warning*, *depriving*, *disappointing*, *cheating*, *robbing*, &c. govern a genitive case of the *crime*, *cause*, or *thing* ; with an accusative of the *person* accused, condemned, &c. as,

I accused *him* of *dishonesty*.

Ye condemned *him* of *impiety*, &c.

### R U L E II.

Verbs of *requiring*, *receiving*, *buying*, *borrowing*, *begging*, &c. govern a genitive case of the *person*, or other object from which the acquisition is made, with an accusative of the thing required, &c. as,

He required *of him* a *song*.

He received *of him* *stolen goods*, &c.

*Verbs with a Dative.*

### R U L E.

All verbs that signify any thing acquired, or obtained *to* or *for* the use, benefit, or damage of any person or thing ; also verbs of motion or readiness govern a dative case.

*Note.* If the verbs be *active*, they govern a dative of the *person*, and an accusative of the *thing* : if *passive* or *neuter*, a dative only ; as,



Virtue affords *true comfort to all men.*

Snares are laid *for us.*

The sun shines even *to the wicked.*

We walked *to the church.*

Man hasteneth *to his end, &c.*

*Obs.* To this rule belong also verbs of various kinds.

### I.

The verb, to *compare* in the active voice governs an accusative case of the *person* or *thing* compared, and a dative of *that* to which it is compared; but in the passive, a dative only; as,

It is absurd to compare *a dwarf to a giant.*

Death is rightly compared *to sleep.*

*Obs.* Sometimes it governs an accusative case with an ablative; as,

We often compare *small things with great.*

What is there in life, which can be compared *with friendship?*

### II.

The verbs *to promise, to pay, to give, to restore, to procure, to provide, to get, to fetch, to buy, to sell, to offer, to appoint, to send, to leave, to borrow, to carry, to keep, to lend, to tell, to appoint, to advance,* with many others, govern a dative case of the person, and an accusative of the thing; as,

The judge promised *my brother a pardon.*

The debtor pays *the creditor large sums of money, &c.*

*Verbs with an Accusative*

### RULE I.

Verbs *transitive* govern an accusative case of the object; as,

Virtue procures *friendship.*

Cruel wars destroy *kingdoms, &c.*

*Note*

*Note.* Verbs *neuter* may govern an accusative case of the word which expresses the same signification with the verb; as,

I have served *an honest service*.

He lived *a virtuous life*.

### R U L E II.

Verbs govern an accusative case of the word that betokens *continuance* of time, and answers to the question *how long*? as,

He loitered *a whole week*.

*Note.* The time *how long* is sometimes expressed by *for, within, &c.* as,

I will lend you this book *for a month*.

I shall have finished my task *within a few days, &c.*

*Verbs with an Ablative.*

### R U L E I.

All verbs govern an ablative case of the word which signifies the *instrument where with*, the *cause why*, or the *manner how* a thing is done; expressed by *with, by, for, or, thro'*; as,

Dogs defend themselves *with their teeth*.

Nature is polished *by learning and art*.

It is folly to die *for fear of death, &c.*

### R U L E II.

Verbs passive govern an ablative case of the *agent* or *doer*, by *by*; as,

Death is not to be feared *by good men*.

Learning is slighted *by fools, &c.*

### R U L E III.

Some verbs that signify *buying, selling, valuing, hiring, redeeming, &c.* govern an ablative case of the word denoting the *rate, price, value, &c.* expressed by *at, for or with*; as,

*Liberty is well bought at a great price.*  
*He sold his country for gold, &c.*

#### R U L E IV.

Verbs that signify *abounding, filling, loading, &c.* govern an ablative case, expressed by *in* or *with*; as,

*He abounds in riches.*

*He filled them with fears, &c.*

#### R U L E V.

Verbs that signify *freedom, deliverance, exemption, abstinence, restraint, &c.* as also *receiving, distance or taking away, and motion from a place,* govern an ablative case, expressed by *from*; as,

*Death frees a man from care.*

*They sailed from Hull, &c.*

#### R U L E VI.

All verbs govern an ablative case of the name of any *place* or *part of time*, that answereth to the question *where* or *when*, expressed by *in* or *at*; as,

*My brother lives in London.*

*He intends to set out at six of the clock.*

*Note.* The time *when* is sometimes expressed by *on* or *upon*; as,

*He arrived on Saturday.*

*Let the plowman rest upon a Holy day, &c.*

*Note also.* The preposition *in* or *on* is often understood before nouns expressing time; as,

*He came this day; that is, on this day, &c.*

*Verbs with an Infinitive Mood.*

#### R U L E I.

Verbs, participles, adjectives, and sometimes substantives (especially among the poets,) govern verbs in the infinitive mood, expressed, if active, by *to*; if passive, by *to be*; as,

Idle



Idle boys love *to play*.

A good man delights *to be admonished*.

What is more absurd, than an old man beginning  
*to live ?*

It is not easy *to fly* without wings.

Now is the time *to plough*, &c.

*Note.* The verbs *bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel*, &c. have commonly other verbs following them in the infinitive mood without the sign *to*; as,

I bad him *come*.

You dare not *do it*, &c.

## R U L E II.

The infinitive mood has often no other word whereof it may be governed, and in that case it is said to be put absolute, supplying the place of the conjunction *that* with the subjunctive mood; as,

To confess the truth I was in fault; that is, *that I may confess*, &c.

### Of the Government of Participles.

## R U L E I.

Participles govern the same cases as the verbs do from whence they are derived; as,

Accused *of treason*.

Given *to pleasure*.

Hating *sin*.

Abounding *in riches*, &c.

## R U L E II.

Participles ending in *ing* after a simple verb, or taking the prepositions *of, to, for* or *in* before them, serve sometimes instead of the infinitive mood; as,

I love *reading*; that is *to read*.

He is desirous *of learning*; that is *to learn*, &c.

## R U L E III.

Participles in *ing* with a preposition before them, and  
still

still retaining their government, answer to what is called *in Latin* the ground ; as,

Deceive not thy friend, *by promising* much, and then *performing* little or nothing.

#### R U L E IV.

Participles in *ing* with an article before them and the preposition *of* after them, become substantives expressing the action itself which the verb signifies ; as,

Temperance is *a moderating of the desires* governed by reason.

#### *Of the Government of Adverbs.*

#### R U L E

Adverbs govern the same cases, as the adjectives do from whence they are derived ; as,

My friend speaks the most elegantly *of all*.

It behoves us to live agreeably *to nature*, &c.

*Note.* The adverb is generally placed

1. Before adjectives ; as, he is a *very* good scholar.
2. After verbs neuter ; as, he runs *swiftly*.
3. After the case following an active verb ; as, he punished him *severely*.
4. Between the auxiliary and the verb ; as, he was *carefully* instructed.

#### *Of the Government of Prepositions.*

It has been observed that the genitive case is expressed by the preposition *of* ; the dative by *to* or *for*, and the ablative by *in*, *with*, *thro'*, *for*, *from*, *by*, *at*, *on*, and *upon* : The other prepositions used in the English language, which are not the signs of cases, are considered as governing the accusative case ; as,

Piety *towards* God is the duty of all men.

The servant comes *behind* the master.

The murderer fled *beyond* the sea, &c.

#### *Of the Government of Conjunctions.*

#### R U L E I.

Conjunctions couple like cases, moods and tenses ; as,  
Religion

Religion is the *foundation and support of morality.*

Virtue *procures and preserves* friendship, &c.

*Note.* Sometimes the sense of the construction requires the nouns to be put in different cases, and the verbs in different moods and tenses; as,

True happiness is *of a retired nature, and an enemy* to pomp and noise.

They submit it to your censure *and* shall have you in greater veneration.

### R U L E II.

An infinitive is often coupled with a noun, or pronoun substantive; as,

Learn *justice, and not to condemn God.*

He is not *so weak, as to approve of* a thing not enquired into.

### R U L E III.

When the tenses are the same, if the former verb be compound, the latter should be so too; and though the auxiliary may be left out, it must be understood; as,

*Doth he not leave* the ninety and nine in the wilderness, *and go* (not *goeth*) &c.

### R U L E IV.

When different moods of the same verb are joined together by a conjunction, if the former be compound, the latter should be so too; as,

There *may* possibly, but there seldom *does* happen (not *happens*) &c.

### R U L E V.

The conjunctions *if, though, except, lest, before, ere, till, howsoever, unless, whether*, with the indefinites *whosoever* and *whatsoever*, frequently govern a subjunctive mood, when the sense is doubtful or uncertain; as,

*If I be perceived I will leave off.*

*Though*



*Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him, &c.*

*Note.* They often govern an indicative mood, when the sense is fixed and determined; as,

*If I am reproached, I bear it patiently.*

*Though I am reduced to straits, I have friends to support me, &c.*

#### R U L E VI.

The conjunctions *lest* and *that* annexed to a command preceding, and *if* with *but* following it, govern a subjunctive mood; as,

Let him that standeth take heed *lest he fall*.

See *that thou* do it not.

*If he do but touch* the hills, they smoke.

*Note.* *That* expressing the motive or end, governs a subjunctive mood with *may, might, should*, after it; as,

I study, *that I may obtain* knowledge, &c.

*Note also.* *That* is frequently understood; as,

I beg *you would come*; that is, I beg *that you would come*.

#### *Of the Government of Interjections.*

##### R U L E I.

Interjections are often put independently, without any case following; as,

*Alas!* how wretchedly have I spent my time.

*Oh!* say no more; there is enough already, &c.

##### R U L E II.

Some interjections of *exclaiming* govern a dative case; as,

Wo is *me!* that is, *to me*.

Others an accusative; as,

O *the dismal effects* that unbelief has produced!

*Note.* The interjection O, when it denotes speaking to, governs a vocative case; as

O *heaven!* O *earth!* hear my complaint.

O *my brother!* how glad am I to see you!

## OF GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

Grammatical Figures in general are nine, viz. the *prothefis*, *aphærefis*, *epenthefis*, *syncope*, *paragoge*, *apocope*, *ellipfis*, *pleonasm*, and *enallage*.

*Prothefis* is the prefixing of a letter or syllable to the beginning of a word ; as, *to arife*, for *to rife* ; *to af-fright*, for *to fright*, &c.

*Aphærefis* is the taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word ; as, *to fpy*, for *to efpy* ; *to quit*, for *to acquit*, &c.

*Epenthefis* is the inserting of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word ; as, *thorough*, for *through* ; *what-soever*, for *whatever*, &c.

*Syncope* is the taking away of a letter or syllable from the middle of a word ; as, *e'er*, for *ever* ; *what-ever*, for *whatsoever*, &c.

*Paragoge* is the adding of a letter or {syllable to the end of a word ; as, *to awaken*, for *to awake* ; *to sharpen*, for *to sharp*, &c.

*Apocope* is the taking away of a letter or syllable from the end of a word ; as, *altho'* for *although* ; *thro'*, for *through*, &c.

*Ellipfis* is the leaving of a word or words out of a sentence ; as, *he said, he would write*, for *he said, that he would write* ; *I lodge at the Lion*, for *I lodge at the sign of the Lion*, &c.

*Note*, sometimes a whole sentence is left out ; as, *As it is our duty to pay respect and deference to all those that are virtuous ; so* (it is our duty to pay respect and deference) *to all those who bear any office in the state.*

*Pleonasm* is the putting in of a superfluous word or words in a sentence ; as, *God he knows*, for *God knows* ; *I saw it with my eyes*, for *I saw it*, &c.

*Enallage* is the putting of one part of speech for another ; as, *right well*, for *perfectly well*, &c.

*Some* ORTHOGRAPHICAL DIRECTIONS *to be*  
*observed in the following* PRAXIS.

Let the initial letter of the first word of every sentence be a capital.

Let the initial letter of every substantive be a capital.

No words but substantives must begin with a capital, unless they begin a sentence ; in which case they must begin with a capital.

The initial letter of every word that comes immediately after a period, interrogation, and admiration ; and frequently after a colon,——begins with a capital.

When any remarkable saying, or passage of an author, is quoted in his own words, it must begin with a capital, though it does not come immediately after a period.

Any word must begin with a capital ; and even whole words and sentences are written in capital letters, when they are intended to express something very great and emphatical.

A capital must not be written in the middle or at the end of a word.

The pronoun I, and the interjection O must be written with capitals.

The long *s* must never be inserted immediately after the short *s*, nor at the end of a word.



## A PRAXIS to the GRAMMAR:

Containing Exercises to be rectified by the Rules of  
Etymology and Syntax.

Exercises to be rectified by the Rules of Etymology.

*On the Declension of Substantives.*

Singular.  
Nom. A king.  
Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Plural.  
Nom. \_\_\_\_\_  
Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Singular.  
Nom. A boy.  
Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Plural.  
Nom. \_\_\_\_\_  
Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Singular.  
Nom. A fox.  
Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Plural.  
Nom. \_\_\_\_\_  
Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Singular.  
Nom. A cage.  
Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Plural.  
Nom. \_\_\_\_\_  
Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Singular.  
 Nom. A knife.  
 Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Singular.  
 Nom. A cherry.  
 Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Singular.  
 Nom. A loaf.  
 Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Singular.  
 Nom. A child.  
 Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Singular.  
 Nom. A goose.  
 Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Singular.  
 Nam. A tooth.  
 Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Plural.  
 Nom. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Plural.  
 Nom. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Plural.  
 Nom. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Plural.  
 Nom. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Plural.  
 Nom. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Plural.  
 Nom. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dat. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Voc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abl. \_\_\_\_\_

Singular.

| Singular.     | Plural     |
|---------------|------------|
| Nom. A sheep. | Nom. _____ |
| Gen. _____    | Gen. _____ |
| Dat. _____    | Dat. _____ |
| Acc. _____    | Acc. _____ |
| Voc. _____    | Voc. _____ |
| Abl. _____    | Abl. _____ |

*Of Adjectives with Substantives.*

| Singular.           | Plural.    |
|---------------------|------------|
| Nom. A swift horse. | Nom. _____ |
| Gen. _____          | Gen. _____ |
| Dat. _____          | Dat. _____ |
| Acc. _____          | Acc. _____ |
| Voc. _____          | Voc. _____ |
| Abl. _____          | Abl. _____ |

| Singular.         | Plural.    |
|-------------------|------------|
| Nom. A black dog. | Nom. _____ |
| Gen. _____        | Gen. _____ |
| Dat. _____        | Dat. _____ |
| Acc. _____        | Acc. _____ |
| Voc. _____        | Voc. _____ |
| Abl. _____        | Abl. _____ |

*Of Adjectives in the Degrees of Comparison with Substantives.*

## Singular.

| Pos.        | Comp. | Super. |       |
|-------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Nom. A wife | _____ | _____  | man.  |
| Gen. _____  | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Dat. _____  | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Acc. _____  | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Voc. _____  | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Abl. _____  | _____ | _____  | _____ |

## Plural.

| Pos.       | Comp. | Super. |       |
|------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Nom. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Gen. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Dat. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Acc. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Voc. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Abl. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |



| Singular.     |       |        |       |
|---------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Pof.          | Comp  | Super. |       |
| Nom. timereus | _____ | _____  | Hare. |
| Gen. _____    | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Dat. _____    | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Acc. _____    | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Voc. _____    | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Abl. _____    | _____ | _____  | _____ |

| Plural.    |       |        |       |
|------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Pof.       | Comp. | Super. |       |
| Nom. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Gen. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Dat. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Acc. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Voc. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Abl. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |

| Singular.   |       |        |       |
|-------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Pof.        | Comp. | Super. |       |
| Nom. A good | _____ | _____  | Pen.  |
| Gen. _____  | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Dat. _____  | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Acc. _____  | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Voc. _____  | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Abl. _____  | _____ | _____  | _____ |

| Plural.    |       |        |       |
|------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Pof.       | Comp. | Super. |       |
| Nom. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Gen. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Dat. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Acc. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Voc. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |
| Abl. _____ | _____ | _____  | _____ |

*On the Conjugation of Active, and Neuter Verbs.*

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**Present Tense.**

**Singular.**

- 1 teach
- 2 read
- 3 walk.

**Plural.**

- 1 fight
- 2 creep
- 3 dance

With the Auxiliary Verbs *do* or *am*.

**Singular.**

- 1 sing
- 2 run
- 3 deny

**Plural.**

- 1 write
- 2 talk
- 3 send

**Preterimperfect Tense.**

**Singular.**

- 1 hear
- 2 strive
- 3 persuade

**Plural.**

- 1 sell
- 2 give
- 3 buy

With the Auxiliary Verbs *did* or *was*.

**Singular.**

- 1 laugh
- 2 play
- 3 cry

**Plural.**

- 1 study
- 2 praise
- 3 blame

**Preterperfect Tense.**

**Singular.**

- 1 promise
- 2 fulfil
- 3 engage

**Plural.**

- 1 hasten
- 2 seek
- 3 find

**Preterpluperfect Tense.**

**Singular.**

- 1 sleep
- 2 dream
- 3 awake

**Plural.**

- 1 sit
- 2 drink
- 3 learn

**Future imperfect Tense.**

**Singular.**

- 1 speak
- 2 answer
- 3 persuade

**Plural.**

- 1 win
- 2 lose
- 3 receive

Future

## Future perfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural. |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 ask     | 1 learn |
| 2 see     | 2 teach |
| 3 hear    | 3 read  |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| Singular. | Plural. |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 come    | 1 pray  |
| 2 dine    | 2 go    |
| 3 stay    | 3 ride  |

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present Tense.

| Singular.  | Plural.   |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 command  | 1 advance |
| 2 perceive | 2 compel  |
| 3 enquire  | 3 engage  |

## Preterimperfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.  |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 despond | 1 behold |
| 2 rejoice | 2 finish |
| 3 improve | 3 obtain |

## Preterperfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.   |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 praise  | 1 excuse  |
| 2 hurt    | 2 plunder |
| 3 bind    | 3 restore |

## Preterpluperfect Tense.

| Singular.   | Plural.   |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 dissent   | 1 effect  |
| 2 undertake | 2 manage  |
| 3 intrude   | 3 venture |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

| If Singular. | Plural.    |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 bequeath   | 1 withdraw |
| 2 excel      | 2 submit   |
| 3 outstrip   | 3 advise   |

Preter-



Preterimperfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.    |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 go      | 1 bequeath |
| 2 forget  | 2 assist   |
| 3 rise    | 3 refuse   |

Preterperfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.   |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 suffer  | 1 deceive |
| 2 succeed | 2 commend |
| 3 endure  | 3 betray  |

Preterpluperfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.    |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 drive   | 1 desist   |
| 2 lead    | 2 chastise |
| 3 entice  | 3 rebuke   |

Future imperfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.   |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 consult | 1 mind    |
| 2 deny    | 2 resign  |
| 3 oblige  | 3 contend |

Future perfect Tense.

| Singular.  | Plural.     |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 bestow   | 1 adorn     |
| 2 hearken  | 2 examine   |
| 3 conclude | 3 prescribe |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

despair.

Preterperfect Tense.

fly.

Future Tense.

hear.

Participles.

Present. admit. Perfect. run. Compound perfect.  
see. Future. go.

*On the Conjugation of the Passive Verbs.***INDICATIVE MOOD.****Present Tense.**

| Singular. | Plural.   |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 blame   | 1 forbid  |
| 2 despise | 2 correct |
| 3 molest  | 3 flatter |

**Preterimperfect Tense.**

| Singular. | Plural.  |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 name    | 1 admit  |
| 2 arm     | 2 injure |
| 3 wound   | 3 enrich |

**Preterperfect Tense.**

| Singular. | Plural.  |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 accuse  | 1 divert |
| 2 perplex | 2 impel  |
| 3 esteem  | 3 redeem |

**Preterpluperfect Tense.**

| Singular. | Plural.  |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 hurt    | 1 delude |
| 2 bind    | 2 warn   |
| 3 caress  | 3 vex    |

**Future imperfect Tense.**

| Singular.   | Plural.   |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 feed      | 1 exalt   |
| 2 frustrate | 2 protect |
| 3 include   | 3 beat    |

**Future perfect Tense.**

| Singular. | Plural.   |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 admit   | 1 oppose  |
| 2 impeach | 2 conceal |
| 3 fend    | 3 quiet   |

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

| Singular.  | Plural.   |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 instruct | 1 engage  |
| 2 defend   | 2 rule    |
| 3 furnish  | 3 advance |

**P O T E N.**

## P O T E N T I A L M O O D .

## Present Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.     |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 polish  | 1 recommend |
| 2 divest  | 2 insure    |
| 3 rebuke  | 3 widen     |

## Preterimperfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.   |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 awake   | 1 mistake |
| 2 out-do  | 2 force   |
| 3 rob     | 3 manage  |

## Preterperfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.   |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 divert  | 1 protect |
| 2 prevail | 2 insult  |
| 3 seduce  | 3 nourish |

## Preterpluperfect Tense.

| Singular.   | Plural.    |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 arrest    | 1 preserve |
| 2 expel     | 2 delude   |
| 3 translate | 3 indulge  |

## S U B J U N C T I V E M O O D .

## Present Tense.

| If Singular. | Plural.    |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 blame      | 1 forbid   |
| 2 despise.   | 2 ruin     |
| 3 promote    | 3 preserve |

## Preterimperfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.  |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 decoy   | 1 allure |
| 2 oppress | 2 defeat |
| 3 remind  | 3 stop   |

## Preterperfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.    |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 corrupt | 1 forget   |
| 2 oblige  | 2 enclose  |
| 3 tell    | 3 instruct |

Preter-



## Preterpluperfect Tense.

| Singular.  | Plural.  |
|------------|----------|
| 1 provoke  | 1 agree  |
| 2 detain   | 2 suffer |
| 3 chastise | 3 awake  |

## Future imperfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.    |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 break   | 1 support  |
| 2 entice  | 2 neglect  |
| 3 catch   | 3 discover |

## Future perfect Tense.

| Singular. | Plural.  |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 soften  | 1 slay   |
| 2 detect  | 2 grieve |
| 3 strike  | 3 steal  |

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

honour.

## Preterperfect Tense.

wound.

## Future Tense.

overcome.

## Participles.

Present. bind. Perfect. advance. Compound perfect.  
fave. Future. dress.

## EXERCISES

## EXERCISES

*To be rectified by the Rules of Syntax.**First Concord.*

## R U L E I.

A verb agrees with its nominative case, &amp;c.

I study. Thou plays, James dost cough. We doth smile. Ye frighteth. The horses runs.

I is writing. Thou are playing. John is hunting.

We be singing. Ye is talking. The boys is dining.

I be blamed. Thou is despised. The grass are mowed. We is forbidden. Ye are corrected. Truants is punished.

I did go. Thou trembled. George didst swim. We prayed. Ye advisedst ill. The trumpets sounded.

I was named. Thou were heard. The battle was fought. We was commended. Ye was corrected. The soldiers was wounded.

I have heard. Thou hast prayed. He have walked.

We hath learned. Ye have eaten. They have played.

I have been taught. Thou hast been praised. The

city have been plundered. We have been advised.

Ye has been admonished. The trumpets has been heard.

I had escaped. Thou had promised. The boy hadst loitered. We had toiled. Ye had gone. They had agreed.

I had been told. Thou had been promoted. He had been stopped. We had been sent. Ye hadst been excused. They had been dismissed.

I will speak. Thou shall answer. The bird wilt fly.

We shall appeal. Ye will stay. Thieves wilt steal.

I shall be removed. Thou will be chastised. Diligence wilt be praised. We shall be set down. Ye will be blamed. Rogues will be punished.

I shall have finished. Thou will have awaked. John will have supped. We shalt have concluded. Ye shall have dined. The bells shalt have rung.

L

I shall

I shall have been admitted. Thou wilt have been detected. He shalt have been admonished. We shalt have been slain. Ye shall have been concealed. They wilt have been transported.

#### RULE II.

When the nominative case has no personal tense of a verb, &c.

God being teacher, men will learn. Love and friendship being taken away, all pleasures are taken away. Malice accusing, who can be innocent? Doth you grow milder and better, old age coming on? How well didst they live, Saturn being King? The gate are shut too late, the loss being already sustained.

#### RULE III.

Two or more nominative cases singular, &c.

*Note*, if the nominative cases be of different persons, &c.

Justice and bounty procures friends. Honour and glory incites courage and virtue. The sun and the moon is planets. Eagerness, and covetousness, and boldness, makes men blind. I and my brother is in safety; but thou and thy sister is in danger. Both you and I is in fault. Thou and thy brother does your duty to your mother.

Thou and thy man shall plough in the same field. He and I often dispute about trifles. Neither you nor he have either money or estate. My brother have left us, but you and I wilt seek him. Let you and me loves our parents, and while idle boys plays, let you and I learn our lesson.

#### RULE IV.

A noun implying number or a multitude, &c.

The common people judges by opinion and report. A great herd of oxen is sometimes driven by a little boy. Lord! what a great flock is that? where is they kept? A multitude of fishes is daily taken out of the river. What the vulgar makes light and easy by long suffering,



lessening, the wise man soften to himself by long meditation.

Some men in all their actions court and hunt after fame, which sort of men is commonly much talked of, but inwardly little revered. A band of soldiers rushed into the town, and took the citadel. How happy is I, when, whoever see me, they comes up to me, and congratulates my good fortune. Part of the dogs is on this side the river, and part on the other.

#### R U L E V.

The infinitive mood, or some part of a sentence, &c. To love his parents be the duty of a child. To love our enemies, and not to seek revenge, are the duty of a Christian. To talk of one's self are the property of old age. To hold one's peace be sometimes safe; be silent therefore, if thou is wise, and does not talk much. To be grateful are not only a very great virtue, but also the mother of all virtues.

To teach brings trouble, and sometime give pleasure. To see is pleasant; but to discover truth are much more pleasant; let us therefore seek it most diligently. To excel in knowledge are thought brave; but to be ignorant, is accounted disgraceful. A desire to excel others in virtue and learning are a commendable ambition.

#### Second Concord.

#### R U L E.

The adjective, the pronoun adjective, and the participle, &c.

The fair rose wither. Swelling rivers has overflowed. The pleasant spring delight. Froward infants cries. Let naughty boys be beaten. Many sorrowful days has been seen. Winged hours slides away. Tired travellers lyeth down. Precious time be neglected. Good boys is loved. Learned physicians hath prescribed.

This house are finished. That dog will bite. Those horse

horse will kick. That virtuous boys wilt be commended. Mine head aches. Thine children laughs. Our house were robbed. Your brother are rich. Her fan are torn. Their riches encreaseth. This book is my. That pen be thy. That horse are our. This coach be your. These gloves is hers. That house are their. My aunt is gone abroad. My hour is not yet come.

*Third Concord.*

*R U L E I.*

The relative pronoun agreeth with its antecedent, &c. Beware of pleasure, who are a deadly mischief to men. Ye, which hates reproof, is foolish. The wicked, that feareth not God, will hereafter blame their own folly. The rewards, who is promised, shalt be given, when the works, which is required, is finished. The woman is loved, whom, it must be confessed, have a fair face. He be a wise man, which speak few words. They seems to take the sun out of the world, which takes friendship out of the world. The honour and comfort of parents consists in a numerous offspring, who degenerates not from the ancient virtue of the family. He is more valiant which conquer himself, than he which conquer the strongest towns.

*R U L E II.*

When two or more antecedents of different persons, &c. My brother and me, which came first, was admitted. The good master and mistress, which takes care of their servants, is to be honoured. I found thy paper, ruler, and penknife, who hadst been lost. You and your father, which lives temperately, will surely live long.

When shall we see peace and righteousness flourish, who wilt make the nation truly happy? Thou and me, which spoiled the pens and paper, that we bought, has provoked our master, which love thrifty boys, which keeps their things carefully, and spoils nothing.

*R U L E*

## R U L E III.

When the relative pronouns *who*, *which* and *what*, &c.

*Ques.* Of what shall I be mindful? Of the good.

*Ques.* Of whom is covetous men desirous? *Ans.* Of money. *Ques.* To which is pleasure an enemy? *Ans.*

To virtue. *Ques.* Who oughtest us to worship? *Ans.*

God. *Ques.* In what do true piety consist? *Ans.* Ho-

liness and righteousness. *Ques.* Which is the horse

you rode upon? *Ans.* That in the pasture. *Ques.*

What did you in the school? *Ans.* Learn our lessons.

## R U L E IV.

When two preceding nouns or parts of a period, &c.

A good conscience are better than a kingdom; that

may make me great, but this wilt make me happy.

The difference between splendor and light are, that

this have its own certain origin, but that shinest with

borrowed rays. Health be more desirable than mo-

ney; for that cannot purchase this, but that can pro-

cure this.

Virtue and vice divides the world between them; the

one has the greater part, the other are more desirable;

that makes miserable, but this happy; the former

afford true pleasure, but the latter procures certain

misery. Will thou not chuse wisdom rather than

folly; the one wilt make thee honourable, but the

other contemptible.

## R U L E V.

Sometimes the relative agrees with the pronoun sub-

stantive, &c.

I hate thy manners, which does not reverence supe-

riors. I envy thy happiness, which having a great deal,

thinks thou has enough. I hate to see thy face, who

have slandered me behind my back. Let a man be

so ungrateful or inhuman, he shall never destroy my

satisfaction, which has done a good office.

God abhorreth thy hypocrisy, which hear sermons,

but doth not regard them. O hear our prayers, which

flies



flies to thee for succour. Thou and thy brother shall visit our country house, who lives pleasantly near a river. I found thy lost book, which is a careless boy.

#### R U L E VI.

If there comes a nominative case between the relative, &c.

Men commonly hates him, who they seareth. The boy, which learning delight, will get above his fellows. Because of virtue and honesty, we loves even them, which he hath never seen. Thou praiseth me before my face, and blames me behind my back, both whom I equally hates.

He have found the horse and the saddle, who you had lost. The diligent master who the boys regardeth, make his scholars learned; but he, which his scholars despiseth, labour in vain. The house, whose foundation are not strong, wilt fall, when the wind bloweth violently. The mark, to whom the horse runs, finisheth his labour.

#### *Of the Government of Substantives.*

#### R U L E I.

When two substantives come together betokening the same person, &c.

Envy, the torment of the mind, commonly produce murder, the destruction of the body. Frugality comprehend these three virtues, fortitude, justice, and prudence. Pleasure, the mother of all evil, pretendeth to what be good. Death, the enemy of nature, be a friend to good men, who it leadeth to eternal happiness.

Nature have bestowed upon man friendship, an assistant to his virtues, not the companion of his vices. In the conduct of life three things is principally to be avoided, hatred, envy, and contempt; and how this mayst be done, wisdom alone can shew. Brave men are contented with glory, the reward of virtue.

#### R U L E

## RULE II.

When two substantives come together betokening divers things, &c.

The sight of a fair picture delight the eye. An ingenuous mind are the mark of a liberal education. Riches is incitements to evil. Ambition and contention for honours be very miserable. So great carelessness in a thing very necessary are to be blamed. The children duty to parents are the command of God. The stout soldier sword have been the proud enemy ruin. When I came to St. Paul's I greatly admired the magnificent building. I went yesterday to Richmond, and dine at the dog. The slave leaped over the city wall, and escape. School-boys loves the chimney corner when their limbs is cold. The silver tankard were stolen.

*Of the Government of Adjectives.**Adjectives with a Genitive.*

## RULE I.

Adjectives that signify desire, knowledge, memory, &c. Those men which is desirous of honour, oughtest to be studious of learning and good manners. A mind, conscious of its own integrity, triumph over unjust disgrace. He which be always mindful of the master's commands, are not fearful of a punishment. Fools is tenacious enough of their own intentions, but not so capable of admonition.

## RULE II.

Adjectives that signify a part of some number or whole, &c.

The fortune, which be common and uncertain, and who none of us canst shun, or by any means makes better, we must bear with patience and discretion. Thou hast chosen two companions, one of them are a fool, and the other be idle; if therefore thou imitates them, they wilt render thou incapable of study.

Which

Which of we, doth you think, are ignorant of your folly.

Of the virgins five was wise, and five was foolish. I came to school to-day the first of all my school-fellows. It be no wonder, that of so many thousand dangers, who are constantly hovering over us, one should hit us at last. Romulus built the city of Rome, and was the first of all the Roman kings. It be a difficult thing, whether of the two parties I shalt chuse.

*Note*, when a question is asked, the answer must be made, &c.

*Exception*. If the answer be made by any of these possessive pronouns *my*, *thy*, &c.

*Ques.* Whose book has thou got? *Ans.* My brother.

*Ques.* Whose shoes is them? *Ans.* My father.

*Ques.* Whose pen are this? *Ans.* My.

*Ques.* Whose company does you chiefly love? *Ans.* Thy.

*Ques.* Whose fan be that? *Ans.* Her.

*Ques.* Whose house be that? *Ans.* Not our, but your.

*Ques.* Whose goods is them? *Ans.* Their.

### R U L E III.

Adjectives of the comparative and superlative degree, &c.

*Obs.* A noun following *than* or *as* in comparison, &c.

You hath twin brothers, John and James; but James are the taller of the two. It is probable, the elder of the two sons wilt succeed to a great estate; but he have not half the share of learning whom his brother hath. The first step to wisdom be for a man to know himself, whom as it are the most difficult of all things, so it is the most useful.

The poor man liveth a more securer life than the lords of the world. Perhaps my father be richer than thine, and I mayst have a greater fortune than thee; yet I desires virtue, who are better than riches. This lofty building



building were not erected for such diminutive animals as you and me. You think him handsomer than I. It were well expressed by Plato ; but more elegantly by Solomon than he. Nero was the wickedest of all the Roman Emperors ; than who none were of a more cruel disposition, or committedst greater crimes.

## R U L E IV.

Adjectives that signify fulness or emptiness, &c.

The nights of rich men is generally full of fears. Man which is partaker of reason and speech, be more excellent than beasts, who is void of reason and speech. Force void of prudence fall through its own weight. He whose bags is empty of money, have a house empty of friends, and a coat full of rents.

My brother am of a very bad temper, and far different from my father, which be rich in the endowments of mind, though poor in estate. A conscience free from guilt laugheth at false accusers ; but fear be proper to guilty persons. When we is free from necessary business and cares, we be desirous to see, hear, and learn something.

*Adjectives with a Dative.*

## R U L E.

Adjectives that signify advantage, fitness, suitability, &c.

Many things is profitable to some men, but godliness are profitable to all. He which have a heart to be kind and bountiful to his neighbour, wilt not deny what be fit and convenient to himself. There is still a few, which like thou and I drink nothing but water. It be not the incense, or the offering, that are acceptable to God, but the purity and devotion of the worshipper. Nothing are more commendable, than for young persons to be submissive to their parents. I shall be glad to see you at mine house to-morrow, if

it is not inconvenient for you. Recreations is sometimes necessary both to the body and mind of man.

*Adjectives with an Accusative.*

### R U L E.

Adjectives which signify length, breadth, thickness, &c. A walk an hundred yards long, and six yards broad, who have trees planted on each side, are pleasant for them that would recreate themselves. A wall an hundred feet high, and thirty feet thick, will defend a town well; especially if it is encompassed with a ditch sixty feet wide, and thirty feet deep.

Italy is an hundred and twenty miles distant from Sardinia; Sardinia two hundred miles from Africa. You says, such a one livedst fourscore years; say rather, he were fourscore years old; unless you mean to say, he lived only as trees does.

*Adjectives with an Ablative.*

Adjectives that signify cause, or the manner, &c. My brother face be pale with sickness, not with study. My master countenance were greatly changed, when he found his beloved son guilty of a lie: sometimes he were pale with anger, by and by red with fury; and in the mean time he, poor boy, were trembling for fear of punishment.

We ought not to ridicule a man, which are weak with age, deformed by birth, or lame by diseases. An obstinate goodness overcome an ill disposition; as a barren soil be made fruitful by care and tillage. Misfortunes cannot be avoided, but they mayst be sweetened, if not overcome; and our lives made happy by philosophy.

*Of the Government of Verbs.*

*Verbs with a Nominative Case.*

### R U L E.

Verbs neuter or passive govern a nominative case, &c.

Virtue.

Virtue be a precious jewel ; but vice are abominable. Your master art diligent ; but ye hath been hitherto idle boys : if ye wilt leave off your idleness, and imitate the laborious bee, ye will deservedly be called diligent scholars. Patience often offended become fury. A magistrate is a speaking law, and the law are a dumb magistrate.

It is him that live, and were dead. This is her, which escaped with life. It is him, I is to congratulate. These be them, which fought a duel. Let we be loyal subjects ; be ye faithful servants. Gain are thought by most men godliness ; but godliness are by the best men esteemed gain. Great princes is accounted happy men, and poor men be reckoned miserable ; but this opinion art not always true.

*Verbs with a Genitive.*

**R U L E I.**

Verbs of accusing, condemning, acquitting, &c.

It is a common thing for prodigal servants to accuse their masters of covetousness ; and idle boys their teachers of cruelty. If you condemneth me of one crime, I shall condemn you of many. He be acquitted of ingratitude, which sincerely wish it were in his power to make a return. Which of you convince me of sin ; and if I tell the truth, why do you not believe me ?

It be generous to warn ingenuous minds of the danger of their bad conduct with lenity. Why shouldst I be deprived of you both ? He were disappointed of his money. He that spoileth me of my honour, doth me a greater injury, than him which rob me of my money : he may restore my money, when he canst not repair my honour.

**R U L E II.**

Verbs of requiring, receiving, buying, borrowing, begging, &c.

Never



Never require of a friend any thing, but what are just and honest. A wise man do not scorn to receive advice of those, than who he be wiser by much; he hearest what they can say, and practise that, whom he thinketh most profitable to his business. This book is worth seven groats, but I bought it of the bookseller for eighteen-pence.

No one think that he owes us any thing, who have borrowed of us our time, when this are the only thing, that a grateful man cannot repay. An indigent man beggeth a farthing of a covetous man; but he have more need than the poorest servant. I earnestly beg this favour of you in my own right.

*Verbs with a Dative.*

**R U L E.**

All verbs that signify any thing acquired or obtained, &c.

We oweth piety to our parents, and love to our country; for nature engages us to them. Apply thyself to the study of learning and virtue, who tendest to thy praise and happiness. That which thou doth well, thou doth for thyself, not for another. He have acquired for himself the best furniture of life, who have got friends.

The sun shine even to the wicked. That who mayst happen to one body, may happen to any body. We be all drawn to the desire of knowledge. The scholar, which playest, when he go to school, shalt suffer severe punishment. Man hasten to his end, whilst he seemest strong of body, and sprightly in mind, and are every now and then near his death; many dangers surrounds him, one of whom mayst bring him to his grave.

*To this Rule belong Verbs of various Kinds.*

I.

The verb to compare governs an accusative case, &c.  
If we shouldst compare the number of good and virtuous persons to the multitude of the wicked, it would be very small. The happiest condition in life, if it is compared to the joys of heaven, are miserable, and not worthy of our desires. Death be rightly compared to sleep, and fortune to the wind.

The pleasures of the body is not to be compared with the pleasures of learning and knowledge. If we compareth the longest life of man with eternity, it will be found very short. It be impossible to form a right judgment of things, unless we compareth man with man, time with time, and circumstance with circumstance.

II.

The verbs to promise, to pay, to give, to restore, to procure, &c.

If thou has promised any thing to an enemy, thou ought not to break thy promise. It is agreeable to prudence, as well as nature, to pay that honour to your parents, whom you expectest your children shouldst pay to you. He but late give a favour, which givest to one which ask it. Though books delight me very much, I ought to restore them to the owner.

My father will provide me money and books, if I pays every one their due. My father's servant have bought me a whip. That man sold me to day a good horse, and I will sell it my brother to morrow. My little brother sent me these gloves, and a silk handkerchief. Those has told my father many lies.

*Verbs with an Accusative Case.*

R U L E I.

Verbs transitive govern an accusative case, &c.

M

Virtue

Virtue afford true happiness. Huntsmen uses long poles. Painful preachers has made excellent sermons. Oh! that I hadst finished this troublesome business. Nothing are so generous, so noble, so munificent, as to relieve the poor, raise up the afflicted, instruct the ignorant, and relieve the oppressed. He sells his liberty, which acceptest a kindness whom he cannot requite. He which will live a happy life, must be endued with virtue. Boys lives a tiresome life, as they accounts it; but idleness are the cause that study be wearisome to them; for the paths of learning is smooth and pleasant, but idle drones thinks them rough and unpassable.

### R U L E II.

Verbs govern an accusative case of the word, &c. None are sure to live another year, yet none is content to die this year. They which continues many years in misery, may at last find deliverance. There are nobody so old, which does not think he may live a year. I studied that speech for three days, yet couldst not make myself perfect in saying it. Within six weeks I shall have finished this book of accounts.

### *Verbs with an Ablative Case.*

### R U L E I.

All verbs govern an ablative case of the word, &c. Men is caught with pleasure, as fishes is with a hook. We often sees them overcome by shame, who no other reason couldst prevail upon. Many more men has been destroyed by the violence of men, than by all other calamities. The divine anger proceeds to vengeance with a slow pace, and compensate the slowness of the punishment with the heaviness of it. Injuries is overcome by good turns much more gently, than they be repayed with the obstinacy of mutual hatred. A man must not give with his hand, and deny with his looks; he double the gift, which givest quickly



quickly and willingly. They consulted, that they might take Jesus by subtilty. Thou shalt drink by measures Men was born for the sake of men.

### R U L E II.

Verbs passive govern an ablative case of the agent, &c. The only way to honour and dignity are to be praised and beloved by wise men. Nothing can be well done by an angry person. Though he wast banished out of his country by the judges, he still restrainest a love for it. Faith are accounted by all men the foundation of all religion! Pray be silent, I is not heard by any one.

Thieves followeth their business in the night, and is not seen by any one; honest men in the day, and is seen by every one. I had rather be approved by one good man, than by many bad men. It were excellently written by Plato, that we was not born for ourselves only. The affairs of a good man is never neglected by God.

### R U L E III.

Some verbs that signify buying, selling, &c.

Learning is valued at a low rate by those only whose minds is not capable of learning. Many a place of honour are sold for gold: Plato says excellently, that those things is to much, which men buy with life. That merchant will never be rich, which buyeth wares for an hundred pounds, and sell them again for an hundred pence.

He were thought extravagant for hiring a house at fifty pounds a year. There be no calamity so severe, to whom we are not all of us, in this time of anarchy and confusion equally exposed; and whom I would have averted from the republic at the expence of my own private and domestic enjoyments most willingly.

## R U L E IV.

Verbs that signify abounding, filling, loading, &c.  
 Men, which abounds with wealth, is often puffed up with pride. He which flow in wealth, are not always happy; but he whose mind are content with his estate. The providence of God have filled the world with all good things. I cannot but own, that I is filled with the highest joy, in that the opinion of men admit me to share in your praises. Though you lovest your friend much, load him not with superfluous praises before others.

## R U L E V.

Verbs that signify freedom, deliverance, exemption, &c.  
 Fortune frees many bad men from punishment, none from fear. Keep thy mind, eyes, and hands, from other mens things. The greatest affluence of wordly goods wilt not exempt us from the stroke of death. An honest man refrain from injustice even when impunity are proposed. London the chief city of England are distant from Exeter one hundred and seventy miles. Careless and wicked boys comes from church and from school more readily than they go to them.

## R U L E VI.

All verbs govern an ablative case of the name of any place, &c.

To live in London in summer time are very disagreeable to me. In my old age I would chuse to live at Lacædemon, because all men there reverences old age. Few men be like themselves at all times; no one are wise at all hours. The opportunity which you mayst have this hour, you may seek the next; use time therefore while you mayst.

*Verbs with an Infinitive Mood.*

## R U L E I.

Verbs, participles, adjectives, and sometimes substantives, &c.

Fishes

Fishes is wont to swim. Good boys loves to study. Tender parents desires to see their dear children. A dutiful son dare not disobey his parents, though they are indulgent to him ; he will not hearken to the evil counsel of wicked boys, but rather lose their company, and be despised by them because of his obedience. He be truly worthy of praise, which are ready not only to serve, but to die for his country. It is difficult to have all men our friends ; it be enough to have no enemies. A desire to die is blameable, when it proceed only from impatience by reason of trouble ; but he that be desirous to live, when his death wouldst be more honourable to God and Religion, want Christian courage.

R U L E II.

The infinitive mood has often no other word, &c. To speak the truth, I wonders at his rashness, that he shouldst pretend to attack you who is distinguished with the highest honours, and supported by the most powerful friendship ; at the same time that he himself be greatly deficient in these respects.

*Of the Government of Participles.*

R U L E I.

Participles govern the same cases, as the verbs do, &c. You wilt sometimes find a man accusing some of sedition, and others of treason, whilst himself are accused by others of lying and perjury. A man given to pleasure are but of little service to his heir. We ought to take care that we makes our desire obedient to reason. The shadow of the earth hindering the sun make night. An action commended by some is often blamed by others.

R U L E II.

Participles ending in *ing* after a simple verb, &c: My brother loveth hunting. The most expeditious way of encreasing an estate, are to retrench your expences:



pences. Nature and genius is the greatest helps to learning the liberal sciences. Youth be the time for improving. A good man have always pleasure in relieving the poor and needy.

### R U L E III.

Participles ending in *ing*, with a preposition before them, &c.

Scholars may learn by teaching one another; for they fasteneth the things they hath formerly learned more stedfastly in their memories by repeating them over. Amongst boys, as well as amongst men, some is obstinate in offending, while others wisely learn prudence from the punishment of others.

### R U L E IV.

Participles ending in *ing*, with an article before them, &c.

The taking away of temporal riches sometimes tend to the encreasing of spiritual wealth; and the impoverishing of the body are sometimes the enriching of the soul; a frequent thinking on these things may it mitigate the grieving of persons in trouble.

### *Of the Government of Adverbs.*

#### R U L E.

Adverbs govern the same cases, as the adjectives do, &c.

Many scholars speaketh well, but my friend the most elegantly of all. It behoveth men to live agreeably to the dignity of men. They which canst not conceal their friends secrets from them which ask them, but discloses what be committed to their trust, acts not only unfaithfully to their friends, but hurtfully to themselves.

*Of the Government of Prepositions.*

## R U L E.

Prepositions which are not the signs of cases, &c.  
 Some birds is said to fly above the clouds. Men  
 hastens towards the church. The army were encamped  
 about the city. He were a murderer and fled beyond  
 the sea. Thou shall not swim against the stream.  
 Charity ought to be exercised towards the poor. His  
 doing, I knoweth, was without your knowledge.

*Of the Government of Conjunctions.*

## R U L E I.

Conjunctions couple like cases, moods and tenses, &c.  
 Riches changes the mind, breeds pride and arrogance,  
 and procure envy. Many men makes promises, but  
 often breaks them. What will that man do in the  
 dark, who fearest nothing but a witness and a judge?  
 No part of the common-wealth wilt you find, who are  
 not broken, or weakened by corruption or self-interest.  
 I would more willingly receive than do injury.

*Note.* Sometimes the sense of the construction, &c.

Honesty are said to be the best policy, and will appear  
 the greatest wisdom; and tho' all honest men does not  
 enjoy wordly success, and tho' they wanteth outward  
 good things, God will make up to them that defect by  
 better riches. True love hates, and will not suffer  
 delay.

## R U L E II.

An infinitive is often coupled with a noun, &c.  
 Nothing are the property of so narrow a soul, as to  
 love riches. Nothing can be more ridiculous and  
 blameable than to be angry with another, because he  
 be not of your opinion. What greater wickedness  
 canst there be, than to murder a familiar friend? No  
 labour are less than to keep silence. What be so lau-  
 dable as to requite kindnesses?

## R U L E

## R U L E III.

When the tenses are the same, if the former verb be compound, &c.

The glazier doth paint the house, and mends the windows. Faithful school-masters doth teach and corrects. The man which does not repel, nor withstands an injury, offered to his neighbours, if he can conveniently, be as much in fault, as if he deserted his friend or country.

## R U L E IV.

When different moods of the same verb are joined together, &c.

There may possibly, but there seldom happens an instance, wherein a fool be not unseemly transported by his passion: for he is generally no sooner provoked, but he grow angry; and which are the worse, it appearest immediately in his countenance, words and actions.

## R U L E V.

The conjunctions if, though, except, lest, &c.

If children are neglected, till vice hath taken deep root in them, they be hardly reformed afterwards. Tho' ability is wanting, yet the will to do good is commendable. I will not let thee go, except thou blestest me. Let us sacrifice unto the Lord, lest he falls upon us with pestilence.

## R U L E VI.

The conjunctions lest and that annexed to a command, &c.

Be cautious who you commendeth, lest the crimes of another reflects shame upon yourself. I shall go in myself, and strictly charge the servant, that he suffers no one to carry the child away. We lest the city, that we might enjoy the sweet pleasure of the country. I beg you would wait, till I have consulted my friends.



*Of the Government of Interjections.*

## R U L E I.

Interjections are often put independently, &c.

Alas! how wretchedly have I cast away what I bestowed on thee! What! must I tarry here two days alone! Alas! how fast does the years slide away! Surely this ought to excite our diligence.

## R U L E II.

Some interjections govern a dative case.

Woe to thee! who despiseth knowledge, and rejectest the counsels of the wise. Well is him that have found prudence. Ah wretched me! I cannot remember this without tears.

Others an accusative.

Oh the wickedness of those bloody men that thirsteth after their neighbours blood! Ah pure honesty. Ah primitive sincerity! Where in the world shall I now seek them.

*Note*, the interjections O, when it denotes speaking, to, &c.

O my dear brother! how necessary is books to our improvement in learning. O thou pride of a great fortune! How delightful is it to receive nothing from you! Whatever you giveth, you spoils.

## SELECT SENTENCES,

*in which Grammar is violated,**and Capitals misplaced.*

Covetuous men always wants. Complaisance beget Friends. Plain truth hatred. We ought to beware, lest them Vices deceive us, who seem to Imitate Virtues. The Physician, which have done his best, are acquitted, tho' The patient dies; and so be the advocate, tho' the client Loses His cause. Order, constancy and Moderation in Our words and Actions Gains the Commendation, of them, with which we live with. A boy can never Become learned without diligence: he ought To read much, and studies hard, which Intends to make a progress in Learning.

I would Have the truth told me, who hateth a Lyar. Eagerness, and Covetuousness, and Boldness makes men Blind. Both me and and thee is In fault. Thee and thy Brother does Your duty to your Mother. Him, which dealest Sincerely in all His Actions, are both Safe and Secure; but he which Relieth upon Fraud, and tricks of Deceiving, shall find His cunning Fail him at last.

To be content with what one have, are the most greatest and certaintest Riches. The Good things of Fortune is just as His mind be, who possess them: To he who knowest how to Use them, good; but to he that does not Use them, bad: If we doth not Stick to bestow Kindnesses upon them, whom, we hope, wilt do we good; what persons ought us to be towards them which has done us good already? Old age brings this vice To men; we is more intenter upon wealth, than be sufficient. If be much more better to be call Too

liberal,

liberal, than ungrateful : Good men will Praise the one, and even Bad men wilt Condemn the Other.

What shall Fall out are not in our power to chuse ; but it is in our power to manage and improve that who Happen, and turns it to our advantage. The Poor man livest a more securer life, than the Lord's of the World. What the Vulgar makes Light and easy by Long suffering, the Wise man Soften to himself by long Meditation. Alexander were sensible, how much more happier he were, which coveted Nothing, than him, who required the Whole world to himself.

Man, which is partaker of Reason and speech, are excellerter than Beasts, who is void of Reason and speech. They be Man in name only, not in Reality, which does things Unbecoming a Man. Be always cautious of that Man company, who have no Regard to his Own reputation ; for 'tis evident, if he Value not his own reputation, he will never Mind your. If thou is Blessed with Wealth and Riches, beware lest thou are puffed up with pride and Scornfulness. Only they which is endued with Virtue, is Rich ; for them only Possesseth things both advantageous and Everlasting ; and they only are content with what they hath, who are the property of Riches.

If we considereth the Excellence and dignity of Nature, we shall Quickly find how Shamefull it be to dissolve into a Luxurious Softness and delicacy ; and how Becoming on the other Side to Live frugally, Gravely and soberly. This is commonly the Fortune of they, which Spoils and deceives Others, they at last meets with some, who Doth the like to them. We spend our time in idle and Unprofitable Pursuits, who makes Life seem short ; whereas it Be long Enough to accomplish the most greatest Things, if we knows how to Use it Rightly, What Man are there, who thou hast seen content with one wicked action.

Poverty want many things, covetuousness all things.

By



By some Mistake, perhaps in battle, I mayst Wound my fellow-soldier, and spares the Enemy; but this be an Accident, not my fault, which intended to strike an Enemy. Bitter Enemies deserves Better of we, than them Friends which indulgeth Sins, and Drives us into Mischief by obsequiousness. God the beholder of all Things are Present in Darknes, are present also in our thoughts, who is, as it was, another darkness. We is angry at God, because some One go Beyond us, forgetting how many men is behind us: consider how many more thou goes before, than thou follows.

Go on, Young man, as thou does, and pursue the Study of Learning; that thou may be a Honour to thyself, a benefit to your Friends, and an Advantage to the public. Fortune takest away nothing, but what she givest: but she givest not virtue; therefore Virtue are a good, whom she canst not take away. It is much more tolerable not to acquire than to love; and therefore you see them men more chearfuller, who Fortune never tookest any notice of, than them which she have Deserted. They, which detracts from anothers praise, rather betrays their own disease, than detect anothers Morals; and them, who either Praise a Man for actions not very Justifiable, or Condemns the praise worthy, only shew their own Folly and Perverse Judgment.

The Greater part of Men is destroyed by pleasure. The multitude Esteem few things According to Truth, many things according to Opinion. Malice are glad at anothers misfortune, and Envy is trouble at anothers good. Let neither love of friends, nor hatred of Enemies; neither Hope of pleasure or Gain, nor fear of Pain or damage, neither Prosperous nor Cross events, ever moves thee to turn aside from the rule of Virtue. Greatness of mind, if it is Without Justice,

are

are in fault; for nothing are honourable, who are without Justice.

God gave Reason to man, by whom the appetites of the mind mightest be govern. Beware that thou does not Commit any thing, who thou would Presently strive to Alter. Let we remember, that we become into this world, as Into a lodging, not as into a home; for nature have given us here a Inn to Stay in, not a place to Dwell in. In War it is of More consequence, what Sort of Soldiers you Command, than how many. When we obligeth them which Can never pay us again, as a Stranger upon his Last farewell, or a necessitous person upon his death-bed, we maketh Providence our Debtor, and rejoiceth in The Conscience even of a Fruitless benefit.

Him, which resists his own inclinations, obey God and Deservest greater praise, than the General, that vanquish Mighty armies, and takest the most strongest Cities, and serves his Passions whom he cannot Govern. A man of a mean Estate mayest give less than one of a great, and yet are the more Liberal person; for Liberality be not to be Measure so much by What are given, as by the ability of the Giver. Virtue is the most precious of All things; it is therefore the part of a Fool to Despise that, whom all men ought to Value more than riches and Pleasure.

All men hates them which is unmindful of a kindness, and All men Loves a mind Grateful and Mindful of a good turn. Mutual Benevolence are the Great bond of human society, and without them life itself are grievous, full of fear and Anxiety, and Void of all comfort and Pleasure. The most greatest riches is contemptible in comparison of learning and Knowledge, tho' Men is wont to seek after the Former, and neglects the latter. Health is more sweeter to them, which is Recover from a Sore disease,

sease, than to them, which was always of a Sound and healthful Body.

Them, which disagrees with their Neighbours, procures to themselves much hatred; but a Man of A meek spirit Harken to good advice, and had rather Suffer wrong, than contends with any one. Vice creepest upon Men under the name of virtue; for covetousness would be call frugality, and frugality take to Herself the Name of bounty; pride Call itself neatness; Revenge seem Like Greatness of spirit, and cruelty Exercise her Bitterness under the shew of Courage. Young men is Desirous of Honour and Victory, more than Money; as not having yet been in want.

To them which you hath Unwillingly offend, you must Use the best Apology, you canst, and Shew that what you didst were by Necessity, you couldst not Act otherwise, and that you is ready to make amends for any injury by subsequent acts of justice and Duty. Boys lives a Tiresome life at School, as they account it; But idleness are the cause, that Study are wearisome to they: For the paths of learning is smooth and pleasant, but idle drones thinks it rough and unpassable. He, which Walk friendly, with his friend, and yet suddenly Stab him with a dagger, are a perfidious wretch, and Like the Sirens, which with their sweet music Allures men To destruction.

Virtue desire no other reward on Earth, than that of praise and Glory; and if disappointed herejn, she be However contented in itself. He, which sees His Neighbour possess somewhat who are wanting to himself, are apt to think how Happy he shouldest be, if he wast in that Man Condition, and in the Mean time never Think of Enjoying his own, which perhaps may in many respects be more Happier than that of his neighbour, who he so much admires. Let

Anger



Anger be far off in punishing, with whom Nothing canst be done well, nothing Considerately.

A Man given to vice Contract to Himself many diseases, the cure of whom cost him more than all his pleasures canst Recompence: Health are easily lost, but the recovery of her are bought of physicians at a great rate. Make use of thy friend with great caution; trust him not before thou knows him well; for Many that pretends to be friends, useth flattery as a Mask to Hide their hearts from men. Use yourself not to be of a stern, but of a composed Countenance; for that will be imputed to prudence, this to insolence. Tho' Boys comes to School to be instructed, yet they be such enemies to themselves, that they do not Use their time Rightly, but acteth as if they thought their Time a thing of no value. Them things who seems useful, as honours, riches, pleasures, and the like, is never to be preferred to friendship. If thou converseth with them, which is more honourabler than thyself, thou shall Gain honour; but if with them much greater than thyself, they will be Lord's not friends; and will Despise thee, when thou is to under misfortunes. A certain reverence shouldst be use towards all men, both High and Low; for 'tis The humour not only of an arrogant, but also of a very Dissolute man, not to Care whom the World think of him. Give thy friend Counsel with the greatest caution, when he ask it of thee, lest thou does him Hurt, and he accuseth thee of enmity. It is Barbarous to Return injuries to them, from who we hath Receive Kindness: and Quite unnatural to Return Evil to he from which we hath Receive nothing but good. A fool Anger are not to be Fear; for tho' he threatens men with dreadful things, yet he have not cunning Enough to Act revenge.

How blind and mistaken be them, which Desire to extend Their dominion beyond the seas, and by the

Help of their Soldiers to add provinces To provinces, Being ignorant at the same time, That to command themselves are the most Greatest empire in the World. There are hardly any man Living, which may not be Wrought upon More or Less by flattery; for we is all of us Naturally Biass in our own favour: But when it comes once to be Apply to a Vain fool, there be no end, who can be propose to be attained by it, which mayst not be effect. We canst not Pay Too much respect to they who Seasonably corrects our Age. It is Absurd, that them, which receiveth Admonition, shouldst feel none of that uneasiness whom it ought to give, but that only whom they ought to be free from; for they are not Trouble to have offended, but takes it ill to be reprov'd; whereas their behaviour ought to be the Reverse; they ought to be sorry for the offence, and rejoiceth in the admonition. Why doth we See the Generous man forgive his enemies, the Liberal Man does acts to Justice to the poor, the Stout man fights, the Wise Man advises, but to Acquire the reputation of such a Meritorious action?

How wretched be the man, who know not when he act well, but Pass away The peace and Comfort of his Life for the gratifying of a Fantastical appetite or Humour! A immoderate love of Money spoil them generous dispositions, whom mankind was sent into the world with: It confinest Their affections to Their pockets, and shrinkest up Their desires into the narrow and scandalous compass of their own concerns; their nature being so Impoverished, that they is not able to spare one generous thought in favour of another.

A wise Man will keep his self upon His Guard against the whole world, more especially against a Known enemy; but most of all against that enemy which appear in the shape of a friend. He which Gratifieth any man with That who are rather to his Detriment, than

than to his benefit, are so Far from deserving to be call Liberal, that he is to be account the most pernicious of Flatterers. How many Examples have we see with our own Eyes of men, which has been relieved out of starving necessities, who has bereaved them both of Spirit and Strength to Do mischief, which in requital hath afterwards conspired against the Life, honour and Fortune of their patrons and Redeemers.

Theres no contending with the orders and Decrees of providence: He, which madeſt us, knoweſt what be moſt fitteſt for us; and Every man Lot are undoubtedly the beſt. There never were a Hypocrite ſo diſguiſe, but he had ſome mark or other to be known by. No Innocence, canſt be ſafe where power and malice is in confederacy againſt Her. The drunkard will think him his friend, which will Keep him Company; and the Proud man he that wilt flatter him. We muſt take care not to look upon things unknown as Known, and too Haſtily aſſents to them; we muſt not Aſſent to any thing Raſhly, nor Arrogantly.

Where pride and beggary Meets, people is Sure to be make Ridiculous in the Concluſion. Spiteful prayers Generally proves curſes to they which makes them; and the miſchief they intend to others uſually Fall upon their own heads. Him which ſee his neighbour poſſeſſeth ſomewhat that be wanting to Himſelf, are Apt to think how Happy he ſhouldſt be, if he was in that Man Condition, and in the Mean time never think of Enjoying his own, who may perhaps in many reſpects be more Happier than that of his neighbour, whom he ſo much Admires.

Weak minds frequently Fancy themſelves to be bigger and worthier than they is; and other people to be Leſſer and more unworthier: and the conſequence of this wretched pride are often Fatal to the poſſeſſors of it, or at Leaſt ſerves to render them Contemptible in the eyes of them whoſe good Opinion they be the moſt



Fondest to engage. Many a Man, to avoid a Present and Less evil, run blindfold into a Greater ; and there is others, which to gratify revengeful humour, Lays a foundation for Repentance for all their Life to Come. Our good nature shouldst always be Manage with Prudence: We may forgive a Injury ; but we should not encourage the person, which have injure us, to repeat the offence. The most Worthless fellows is Oftentimes the most Vainest, and attributes to their-self the Glory of every thing, tho' they Contributes nothing to any good Purpose. It is more better to Profit the bad on the Account of the Good, than to be wanting to the Good on Account of the bad, when they cannot be separated: such are the way of Divine providence.

Backbiters and pickthanks is the most basest of men ; and it cannot fail of giving pleasure to every one, when they are detect, and meets with their deserts. You mayst know, that a Sense of Goodness still subsist in The minds of the most Corrupt Men ; and that men, however Negligent, is not quite Void of Shame ; for almost all dissembles their Crimes, and when they have succeed, they Enjoy indeed the fruits of their Actions themselves.

We ought not to put up our petitions to heaven For Every thing we wanteth, or to be Relieve from any Petty vexation ; much less ought us to take pet, if our impertinent prayers is not immediately Answer. Some men is but Little consistent with themselves in contrary matters ; they severely despiseth pleasure, yet in Pain is quite Effeminate ; they neglect Glory, but is quite cast Down at Infamy. Many know not the force of Virtue ; they only usurp the Name, but is Strangers to her Influence.

Obligations and benefits is cast away upon two Sorts of people ; they which does not understand them, and they which is not Sensible of them. It is reasonable

sonable for one requiring pardon for faults, to return them again. Humanity forbid a man to be Proud towards his fellows, it Forbids he to be covetous. What Mean the covetousness of Old age? For can any thing be more absurd, than to Seek so much the more Provision, by how much the less of the journey remain.

They which Banisheth delicacy from friendship, deprives it of her most noblest Ornament. In any Misfortune who befall us, we should Use our Best resolution to extricate ourself from them, and not by vain and Fruitless complaints aggravates the Evil. Friendship are not pure, but where a Friend is beloved with the whole Heart, as we say, for his own sake; all profit and Emolument being laid aside.

We are soon satisfied with ourself; we easily Assent to them which affirms that we are very Good or very Wise: We are so fond of ourselves, that we are willing to be Praised. They are easily pardoned, which does not Endeavour to persist in, but to recal themselves from their Error. The consolations, which arise from the Misfortunes of others, are Light; but there are another more weightier, whom I Hope is your Support, as it certainly is mine, to be Troubled at Nothing, while I am free from Blame.

Quiet-minded men have always peace within; for though the Natural passions of human nature does accompany them, yet they are calm and easy, because they are ever Content with the Dispensations of Divine providence. What are the pleasures of sense, compared to them of a Good conscience? And what the Enjoyments of this Fleeting life to them of Eternity? Satisfaction, which is attended with Satiety and surfeits, and flattens in the very tasting, To joys which shall Endure for ever fresh, and always blooming? These are what a wise and Good man will always prefer.

When it be advised, that we shouldst command ourself,

self, this is advice, that reason should restrain Rashness, and shouldst command the Inferior Part of the Soul. All things who seems Evils to other men, wilt be soften and turn to Good, if your virtue riseth Eminent above them; only be assurè, that Nothing are good but what be Right and Fit, and all the inconveniencies attending it will in their own right be call Goods, when Virtue have adorned them, and give them a Grace.

Has not some without much discipline and Subtile instructions prove good Men, and made great proficiency in the School of virtue, while obedient only to bare Precepts? I grants it; but this are owing to a happy disposition, and Good natural parts, who at first view apprehends what is fit and Right. Him that would be truly happy, must think his own lot best; and so lives with Men, as considering that God sees him; and so speak to God, as if men heard him.

The Dangers whom we apprehends, and the blessings we Hope for, looks generally a great Deal more Bigger, and more Considerable at a Distance, than they Really is: for mankind is almost Continually deceive by his Hopes and Fears. Things at Hand we see, as they really is; far off, as they only seem to be, and our imaginations being set on work, makes sometimes Mountains of Mosehills: Patience and Consideration only in all such cases is Able to set our Judgments right.

As Swallows in summer time, so false friends is at hand in the Serene Time of life; as soon as they shalt see the Winter of fortune, they all fly away. Take heed thou offends not Thy Parents; but if thou has done any thing Worthy of their Anger, be Sorry for thy crime: Beg their pardon upon thy Bended knees for A token of thy repentance. If thou does so, they will perhaps Pardon thee; but if not, thou must expect Punishment.

Oh



Oh the wickedness of them Bloody men, which Thirst after their neighbour blood ! Men of such barbarous cruelty deserve to be thrust out into the fields among Beasts, who they be like, Except that they exceeds them in Blood-thirstiness. O gracious Powers, what are there in Life that canst be Term long ? Nothing seem to be Lasting, after its period are arrive ; for whenever that period come, there be an End of all that is lapsed, and Nothing remainest but what are Gain by Acts of Virtue and Beneficence.

# A P P E N D I X

*Of false SPELLING, as well as false CONCORD.*

Itt be harde too saye of layziness and lucksary, wheather are the moar skandellus, or the moar daingerus evel. The verrey sowl off thee sloathfull does but lye drowzing in his bodey, and thee whole man is totalley given upp to his senses ; whereass the prophit and the comfort off industrey air substantial, firm and lasting ; the blessing of sekuratie and plenty gone allong with itt, and air niver out off season.

Egsample works a grate deel moar than preecept, for words without pracktize is but counsels without effect. When wee doe as we saye, 'tis a confermation off thee rule ; bot when our lives and doctrine doe not agree, itt looks as if thee lesson was eyther too hard for us, or that we ourselves thout the advice we gave, not wourth thee while too follough.

We should mend our mannors, before we offer too reforme our naybors, and not condem udders for what wee doe ourselves. Phezission heal thyself, is a knone assorism, and a good reproof to awl such as be giltey off those vices and sawlts whoam they sensure in udders.

In vane doe a knone drunckerd preech agenst sottishness, a sensual man agenst conkupiscence, a hawty

hawty man agenst pride, or a covetus man agenst averife. Them presepts, though ever so good in themselves, must looze much of there forse, when they air attempted too bee propegated by persons, which shewe in there own lifes and manners, that they bee not themselves convinfed off there truth and effikasey.

A franck eazy way of opennes and cander agreeese best with awl humers; and he that ifs over-sollicitus too conseel a defeckt, often does as good as make proclimashion off itt. And itt be a turn off art in many cases, where a man lies open to reddicule, to antissipate thee jest, and make sport with himself first.

*Of the Expedients to get rid of Time.*

The several bizzy ackshons off men, and thee perpetual meins they contrives too find themselves imployment, is only so maney arts to get rid of life without dyeing. Wee bee in haste too get over the prestant moment, and grasping at sumthing future, which, when it come, will allso cloy us. Wee grow weery off a instant injoyment, after wee had, perhaps, passionately longed for itt, and conceive pleasure in the prospect off one att a distanse; butt, when wee hath overtaken itt, itt groes tasteless; and, as contradictory as itt may seem, discontent arise from grattificashon. Thus our life lyes in hope, and are inn a restless suckleshon of satiety and desire.

But, though experience shew us the vanatey and emtiness off our wishes, wee is for ever starting and indulgeing new ones, with as little suckles; and our hopes and desires, though they art continually bafled, is, for all that, continually rising. The most gratest prinse lives as much uppon expectashon, as the most meanest slave; and as hee have more fewer things to wish for, as beeing alreddy maister off all things, hee is the more unhappyer person off the the two, especially,

pefhally, if he carrys in his bozom the reſtleſs ſting off ambition. Though he commands every thing in his own-territary, yet hee cannot enjoy itt becoſe it is his ; and ſo, with grate ſlaughter and violence, make a pray of his neighbour's property, who yett doe not pall his appetite for more.

The grate bizzineſs, therefore, and hurrey off thee world, are nothing elce but deverſhon, and a way off waſteing thee time ; and prinſes goes too warr, as they doe to a hunting match too keep themſelves in exerciſe. Grate men ſtrives for ſcepters and white ſtaffs, as children does for whiſtles and bells, only to play with them ; and when they plague and harras mankind about theſe there boubles, they does itt but too entertane themſelves. Thee miſcheef and miſery off the world is to one of theſe myty infants no moar than a matter of myrth and amuſement.

To *Alexander the Great, Cæſar, Hannibal*, and the like children of bloud, fighting were like a gaime at tennis ball ; and when they was men, they road uppon provinſes, as they did uppon hobby-horſes when they was boys : but wheather inn infancy or age, a impaſhience too ſtand ſtill and bee quiet begot boath them differant exerciſes. Cutting off throats are as much a piece of ſport to a warrior, as playing att marbles be too a child. The over-running of provinſes, and the plundring of naſhons is too him but taking of are ; and he kills, burnſt and ravidges, to paſs away the tyme.

There are nothing moar rediculous inn men, or argues moar grater ignarance off themſelves, than too be crying, as they frequently doe, *we will doe ſuch a thing, or ſuch a thing, and then bath done*. Alas ! their are no ſtoping thee progreſs off the paſhons without extinguishing life. A fire wil as ſoon burn without are. While their bee life, there will be deſires ; and theſe beeing off things to come it is impoſſable too confine them too the preazant iſtant, or any ſtated point of tyme :



ty me : we canst not say too them, *thus far goes, and no farther*, since progression are necessary too there existence. Their are no medium between deth and motion ; and when we ceases to proceed, we ceases to be. To be doing, therefore, are a consequence of living ; and idleness is but a deliberation off what are too be done next. Ould men be generally blamed for laying platforms and foundations off grate works and bildings, who they cannot live too see finished ; butt I think the censure are groundless, sinse by this meens they cut out certane bizziness and entertanement for themselves, and opens a source off perpetuel new action and observashion, and consequently of new pleasure. Such lasting projects is theirfore proper methods to kepe upp and encourage expectashion, who are thee food and relief of life. Our wole delite be in proceeding.

Besides, them gentlemen, which turns undertakers, when itt be grown late in lyfe, dose seldom or niver consider that they must depart and lieve their skeems unexecuted ; they think they hath got a knack off living ; and as everey man are apt too preefer himself above all the rest, he is also apt too flatter himself with the hopes of better fortun, and a more longer life than any other enjoy.

Their were a gentleman inn *Devonshire*, wich, after he were fourscore, planted inn a feeld a row off wollnutt trees, who, itt seems, does not bere frute in many yeres after they air sett ; and when a naybour tould him, thatt thee boys wood steal all the nutts ; Oh ! sayes ould eyghty, *let me alone too deal with the boys !* And Mr. Hobbs, inn the ninetyeth ear off his age, maid him a warm winter cote, whom, he saide, must last him three ears, and then he wood have such another.

The famous dialogg between *Pyrrhus*, king of *Epirus*, and *Cineas*, his prime counsellor, be fel off instruction.

shion. and ecksellently set forth the restless sperrit of man. "What, sir, doth you propose inn this expedition agensst the Romans? sayes *Cineas*; Too conker all *Italy*, answers *Pyrrhus*. And what next? say the counsellor; Then wee wilt transport our army into *Sicily*, and make that kingdon our own, replied his majesty. And what are too be done then? continued *Cineas*; Then quoth thee heroe, wee will sayle too *Affrica*, and bring that countrey under subjection. And what remanes to be done after that? sayes the statesman; Why then sayes the monarck, wee wil sitt down and be merry. And what hinder us, I beseech you, sir, from doeing so now? sayde *Cineas*:"

What anser the king gave to this last question, are either not sayde, or I hath forgot; but itt is sertan hee maid siteing his constant devershion to the last gasp, and never camest a inst neerer too that same merrey hour, whom hee purposed as the heroic end and ishue off all his bravery and battles. Hee was knocked onn the hedd in a assolt upon the citty of *Argos*, and so dyed in his caulling.

Many is the arts and devises practiced by week mortalls too dispatch their tyme: they air equelly impashient off idelness and ackshon: every our are a burdin, and they must bee doeing sumwhat too maikethem forgett that they air tired; and when the expedient itself grows allso tiresume, as itt soon doe, then they try another. Thus they goes on inn a eternal rownde off curiositey and weeriness, and subsists uppon looking forward,

The methods off wearing away our dayes ifs as varius, as the umours and capassaties off mankind. Sum, as have been obsarved before, leads armyes; sum disturb the public in a civil way; sum maikes speeches, and sum picks there teeth. Snuff have got grate and univarsal reppitashion this way, and thee

takers of itt canst recreate there wole boddy with a little labor off the fingers and the nose.

I know a emminent sarjant att law, which finde curius devershon inn drowing a string threw his fingers, and eyeing knots uppon itt, and most off his lerned brethren keeps themselves inn pracktise buy stroking down the sides off there perrywiggs with remarckable gravetey.

The ladys deverts themselves with tee, and slander, and visits, and there fans, and several other amuzements, about whom I shalt say nothing.

Their bee some sue off boath seekses, which finde devotion as good a strategim as aney too shake of tyme, and so maikes piety a considerable devershon. With others gameing are inngrate reput, for wasteing there mony, and there tyme with wouderful felissaty. About the Royal Exchange tricking and over-reaching air nottabel and aproved cures for lazyness; but att court their ifs no means known or practiced.

Sinse, thearfore, peeple wilt be ever doeing sumthing, thee best advice I can give them are, that wile they be amusing themselves, they doth not prejudise others. Itt be contrarey to raison and religion, that wone man shoud reap sorrow from the recreashon off another. Every wone have a title too maike hisself happy, provided hee doe itt at no wone's eckspense butt his own. Innacent devershions tho ever so trifling, is lowfull; and wee hath a write uppon them tearms, to rejoyce inn our own folley. And whoever thinck too be sevear uppon itt, wilt find, that them animadvershons can doe thee world but littel good, which is made uppon trifels that dose itt no hurt.

F I N I S.





